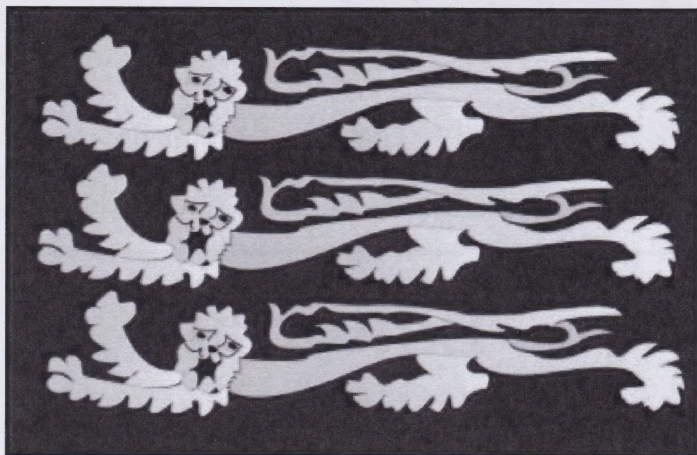


Heritage and Destiny



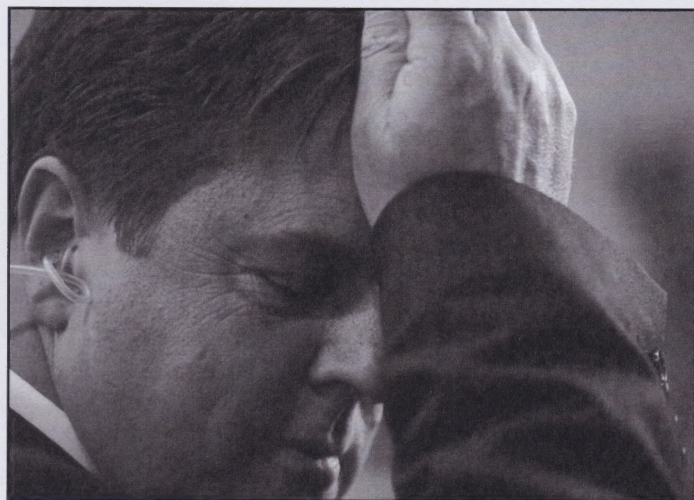
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Stand Men of the West - Today is the day we fight!

July-September 2010



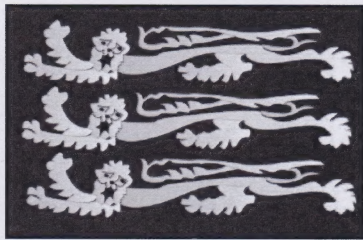
Post-Griffin Era Begins
**The Nationalist
Fightback
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**BNP Election
Meltdown -
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**Pat Buchanan (centre) on Churchill,
Hitler and the Unnecessary War - re-
viewed on page 14**



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Editorial

Welcome to issue 41 of *Heritage and Destiny*. Our first post-election issue and our first ever issue published under a non-Labour government. Older readers will remember that *H&D* started back in 1999 two years after new Labour came to power. Peter Rushton gives us a full rundown (see page 9) of both the 2010 General and local council elections and how they affected nationalist parties in general - and the BNP in particular. So I won't comment too much on the results here.

However, I must point out that all nationalist parties (indeed all 'small' parties) did poorly in these elections, mainly due to the high turnout generated by holding the General Election on the same day as the local elections. I was a victim of this myself as an EFP candidate in Preston as were all our candidates, including the three in Stoke, where we had hoped to poll much better.

Press comments in relation to our Stoke-On-Trent election campaign show some confusion about the position of the England First Party (and *H&D*) in relation to religious issues. Further confusion has been generated by the BNP leader Nick Griffin and former Stoke BNP leader Alby Walker, who have each attempted in various and contradictory ways to make political capital from historical disputes about events in Europe more than sixty years ago.

This statement is an attempt to clear up our position, since some liberal-left journalists have been selectively quoting and distorting comments made - and written - several years ago by former EFP leader Steven Smith, rather than directly asking the present party Chairman what our views are on these subjects.

So for the record, we are not concerned about anyone's private religious beliefs. Far from wishing to 'abolish' any religion (from the East or West!), we are committed to traditional English values of religious freedom. No religion would be persecuted - or banned - by us, and no religion would be given special privileges either.



Birmingham Central Mosque
 No religion would be persecuted - or banned - by us, and
 no religion would be given special privileges either

Former Stoke BNP leader Alby Walker, like many in the BNP has joined an unfortunate trend in making a religion out of commemorating the 'Holocaust'. Presumably he is doing this in an attempt to gain party political advantage, since as far as we know Walker has no qualifications as a historian and has never studied the period in question.

Meanwhile Walker's former leader Nick Griffin has been performing intellectual somersaults, one minute asserting that the 'Holocaust' was a myth in his efforts to make money from selling 'Holocaust denial' literature, the next joining the fashionable queue to proclaim the same 'Holocaust' as the greatest crime in world history!

H&D and the EFP by contrast do not believe that local councils or political parties have any business taking dogmatic positions on historical or other academic issues. We do not presume to know the full details of what happened in Germany, Poland or the Ukraine during the 1940s, nor do we believe it is wise use of council funds to promote any particular version of that history.

We do believe it is important for the English tradition of free academic inquiry to be preserved. We defend the right of historians and scientists to go about their research unmolested by politically correct laws, and we will vigorously oppose any extension of repressive laws which operate in some European countries to promote the interests of any religious or racial minority. Our people deserve political leaders who are determined to restore and protect prosperity, peace and freedom. Foolish posturing about religion or

the 'Holocaust' does nothing for these important objectives.

Our planned meeting this Spring, in the north of England was postponed due to factors beyond our control. However, it will now take place in October and fingers crossed we will have at least one overseas guest speaker. All *H&D* subscribers will get an invite. More details to follow.

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting - it's a great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes!' And as always we also need your regular donations - however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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Time for Nationalist Renaissance

- Election Disaster Ends Griffin Era

Many nationalists are tempted to give up in despair following the crushing defeat of British National Party candidates in the May 2010 elections. Even worse than the election disaster have been the daily revelations of financial frauds, thuggish behaviour and bitter factional division at the very heart of the BNP.

Griffin now faces a leadership challenge from former elections officer Eddy Butler as his long-suffering activists ponder the scale of the party's defeat last month (see page 9) and the depth of the party's financial crisis - consequences of Griffin's authoritarian factionalism and systematic corruption.

Eddy Butler broke cover within days of the election, arguing that "we must have a leadership which is a bonus and a credit to our Party in the eyes of the public and not a downward drag on our vote." At a meeting of the party's Advisory Council also attended by selected party activists (but to which Butler was denied access), Nick Griffin tried to deflect demands for change by announcing that he intends to resign as party leader before the end of 2014 - in advance of his bid to be re-elected to the European Parliament. In a stunning display of nepotistic arrogance he will (unless ousted by the membership beforehand) attempt to instal a puppet 'leader' so as to retain control of BNP funds. Griffin's stooges on internet forums have already floated the absurd idea that his daughter Jenny Matthys would be a suitable candidate, though Griffin himself has downplayed the idea fearing a backlash in favour of Eddy Butler among former leadership loyalists.

Despite one of the worst months in the history of British nationalism, I believe that the potential still exists for a positive renewal of our cause. I am not seeking to use this opportunity to promote one particular party or faction - the situation is far too serious for partisan agendas. Here and elsewhere in the coming months I will try to suggest an agenda around which the many good nationalist activists in our country can unite. It is immaterial whether this unity is achieved by coalescing in one of the existing parties, by an electoral pact between parties, or by merger into a new party. Time will tell.

But first we have to understand the full extent of the present crisis, to comprehend why there can be no possibility of compromise with Nick Griffin and why this man and his handful of remaining cronies will have no place in the movement we must now create.

Whenever I have criticised the grossly inflated BNP payroll, the regular response has been that a modern political party can no longer rely on nationalist volunteers or on people prepared to do part time jobs for minimal remuneration. To get an efficient job done, many of my correspondents have reasonably argued, you need to pay competent people some sort of basic living wage. For the last year or two this argument has been taken further with the employment of 'professional fundraiser' Jim Dowson whose network of companies, now mostly based in Northern Ireland where the BNP is not even a registered political party, have been paid hundreds of thousands of pounds by the party to handle a wide range of administrative tasks. Dowson confirmed at the recent Advisory Council meeting that his own annual consultancy fee is more than £90,000.

This year's election campaign saw Jim Dowson's greed and hubris (mirroring that of Nick Griffin) meet its inevitable nemesis. The BNP now has the worst of both worlds: paying a fortune for incompetent administration.

The most costly of Dowson's errors (for which Nick Griffin shares full responsibility) was a fatuous publicity stunt involving Marmite. Dowson decided that the party could grab some media attention by comparing the party to Marmite (which is marketed as a product you either love or hate). His bright idea included featuring an image of a jar of Marmite alongside Nick Griffin during the party's nationally televised election broadcast.

This image was eventually removed from the broadcast version of the film, but remained on the BNP website's version - after the objections of party

webmaster Simon Bennett were overridden by Dowson and Griffin. They foolishly believed that any compensation they might have to pay to Unilever (owners of the Marmite brand) for their blatant copyright infringement would be outweighed by the free publicity they would obtain. Needless to say they also intended to lie to their own members, to Unilever, and if necessary to the courts by claiming that the Marmite image had been inserted by saboteurs creating a rogue version of the film - and they have in fact peddled this lie for the last few weeks. Lying to courts and employment tribunals has become routine behaviour for Nick Griffin in recent years.

For Simon Bennett all of this was the last straw. As BNP webmaster he would be personally liable to be sued by Unilever, one of the U.K.'s largest companies, for something that the party leader and his sidekick had done against Bennett's advice! Bennett (a professional web designer and IT consultant) was owed thousands of pounds by the party but had resisted efforts by Dowson to draw him into the numerous scams through which the

Ulster-based 'businessman' diverts BNP funds. Bennett simply wanted to be paid the appropriate rate for his work - not as much as he would be paid for normal commercial website work, but enough to compensate him a little for the time, effort and money he had put into building the party's online presence after Griffin fell out with previous webmaster Steve Blake.

At the end of March Bennett had been appalled by the public split between Griffin and his former close ally Mark Collett. When the party should have been launching its election campaign, its leaders were instead trading lurid allegations of fraud and attempted murder, leading to the abrupt sacking of publicity director Collett, elections department chief Eddy Butler, and head of administration Emma Colgate.

Realising it was time to break away from Griffin, Inc., Simon Bennett sought to arrange an amicable split in which all of the relevant online material and technology (including his own design work and other items he owned personally) would be transferred to the party in return for a one-off financial settlement. During these negotiations however Bennett discovered that South African state informant Arthur Kemp (head of Griffin's dirty tricks department) was

attempting to hack into his account and steal copyrighted material. The consequence of all this was that Bennett pulled the party website offline two days before polling day on May 6th.

The online public and the watching media were treated to a spectacular display of the BNP's dirty washing, as anyone seeking to view the party website saw instead the following message from its webmaster:

Jim Dowson constantly makes references to his Loyalist 'connections' and 'Irish murder gangs' in the hope of intimidating people and just about everyone bar me is terrified of him and lives in fear of losing their income if they cross him or do not 'put up and shut up' or turn a blind eye and deaf ear.

Unfortunately for him, I can earn more money outside of the party which renders that particular threat null and void. The physical threats of violence also back-fired on him as I refused to be intimidated, as did the bribes of 'a slice of the pie'. Jim Dowson now controls just about every aspect of the party structure (including the recently acquired print services) and also the party's finances with one exception. You've guessed it - the website!

Jim has been at loggerheads with me for over a year and has tried every trick in the book to gain control of the website so he can bolt it onto his spam-machine without any idea of how websites work. I have always been against it as I feel it should be first and foremost a political tool, not a money making machine.

The common factor in many of the party's problems has been the growing influence of Jim Dowson. Typical of the Dowson operation were the laptop



Eddy Butler (left) - British nationalism's key election strategist for the past twenty years - is challenging Nick Griffin for the BNP leadership, pledging to restore financial probity and accountability. His deputy will be ex-Yorkshire organiser Nick Cass (right).

frauds. Via his company Adlorries, Dowson sold the BNP ten notebook computers last year for £1,000 each - but these particular machines were easily available from many retailers for £300 or £400, or even free with certain mobile phone deals.

Printing of the 2010 election leaflets was done in Belfast, at Jim Dowson's insistence, even though his cronies had repeatedly messed up earlier jobs for the party. The Dowson clique of dodgy Belfast businessmen had to subcontract the job among numerous printers across the province, with predictable chaos resulting. About 10% of BNP campaigns either never received the leaflets they had raised money for, or received them so late that they missed the deadline for Royal Mail delivery, so the leaflets were worthless. Many others received thousands fewer leaflets than they had ordered. There were frequent confusions over constituency names and a regular failure to box leaflets in the required quantities for Royal Mail's requirements - absolutely basic errors that should have been avoided by any competent electoral administrator, let alone one so highly paid as Jim Dowson, who used some of his ill-gotten gains to take a holiday in Spain while others were trying to clear up the chaos.

Even more disgracefully, the text message number that appeared on the BNP's European election leaflets and most of the party's other material during the past year ceased to function due to Dowson's office failing to pay the bill. This meant that countless numbers of potential enquiries were lost. It also meant further last minute delays in leaflet production, as Dowson failed to tell anyone else within the BNP's membership about his failure to renew the text message service until this year's leaflet designs had already been finalised. This is just a small sample of the Griffin-Dowson regime's easily avoidable mistakes. Dowson is a small time fraudster with whom no responsible political leader would associate, but Nick Griffin recognised a kindred spirit who would assist him in diverting party funds for his personal gain.

So what would a responsible BNP leader make of nationalism's present crisis? The scale of the problem faced by the BNP and other nationalists is evident from close examination of the result in one of the main council target wards, Tilbury Riverside & Thurrock Park (a comprehensive report on the local and general elections begins on page 9 of this issue). Anthony McGinn polled 55 more votes this year than Emma Colgate received when she won two years ago, but the turnout had increased hugely and Labour's Cllr Bucky Okunade won a majority of 373 votes. Online conspiracy theorists may scream about fraud, but the truth is that both the Labour vote and the Conservative vote doubled, while the BNP vote remained almost static.

Nationalists have profited during the past decade from public disillusionment with mainstream politics, and have been well placed to take advantage of low turnouts (especially in last year's European elections). Yet we have failed to 'seal the deal' with nationalist-minded voters, failed to build a record of achievement in local government that could allow nationalist parties to be seen as 'serious' options, and failed to take advantage of unprecedented media opportunities.

A large number of the apathetic majority who usually fail to vote would always - if pushed - have voted anything but BNP, and it was sheer fantasy on the part of Nick Griffin to imagine that his pro-Zionist, multiracialist, 'anti-nazi' posturing would make any difference. What could have made a difference? A confident and united party, with teams of committed activists; councillors well trained and supported by the party infrastructure to make a positive impression with local voters; a party leader capable and confident to convey the nationalist message through the media. It won't be easy, as nationalism faces a deadly demographic pincer movement. Ethnic minority voters are (as is well known) outbreeding indigenous voters. Moreover too many of those indigenous voters are falling into an underclass lifestyle where they either fail to register to vote or even if registered - and even when a nationalist candidate is standing - cannot be motivated to turn up at the polling station. But outside a handful of truly hopeless areas, these problems are not insuperable.

A modern nationalist party can (like all the other political parties) accommodate more than one strand of opinion, but the following strike me as the basic essentials.

- A leadership that is accountable to its members and publishes financial accounts in accordance with both its legal obligations and its moral obligations of transparency and honesty.

- Recognition that Race and Nation are inextricably linked. While there may be limited numbers of non-Europeans living in European countries (as diplomats, students, trade representatives etc.) a nationalist party must pledge to end and reverse the trend of mass ethnic migration, which has benefited neither migrants nor indigenous Europeans.
- Restoring traditional European values - rooted in the classical virtues of Ancient Greece - which built the most advanced civilisations in world history. That means an education system that promotes our own culture rather than the present depravity of cultural relativism, and it means an end to self-censoring, self-defeating laws on "race relations" and "Holocaust denial" which privilege certain minority groups with a veto on legitimate debate.



Self-styled "Rev." Jim Dowson, whose financial web now controls most of the BNP's resources, is the main target of Eddy Butler's campaign

- Moving away from the 'free market' capitalist consensus shared by Thatcher and Blair which has blighted so many of our now post-industrial areas, which can only be renewed by a radical nationalist agenda.

- Withdrawing our forces from military entanglements that have never served British interests, but were part of a non-British Zioconservative plan. Resisting any further efforts by the same cabal to draw Britain into future wars.

- Repairing the damage to our international reputation dating back to the Balfour Declaration in 1917 and the later Zionist subversion of our foreign policy in 1945-48. Britain for the British can never be a credible slogan if British (or English) nationalists support the piracy of Palestine.

Needless to say electoral material and other publications for a mass audience have to be a good deal snappier and simpler than the above statements of ideological principle. To this extent nationalist "populists" are correct. We cannot go back to the earlier Griffin era of bizarre cultist obsessions with 1930s Romanian leaders - but neither can we

continue with the present Griffin era of unprincipled opportunism. Posing with portraits of Winston Churchill in recent broadcasts and leaflets made the BNP leader look foolish as well as hypocritical.

The incessant hostile focus on Islam must also end, since there is no reason why a nationalist party should concern itself with matters of religion. We are not living in 16th century England, 1870s Germany, or 1970s Belfast. An anti-Islamic *kulturkampf* should have no place in nationalism - earlier British nationalist parties would never have been so foolish as to declare a war on Catholicism during the anti-IRA campaign.

The Butler campaign has so far mainly focused on financial and organisational issues. This is understandable given the monumental scale of corruption in the party during the Griffin era. As Eddy Butler has recently written:

The Party's finances are like the Bermuda Triangle. Millions go in but very little comes out and reaches the front line. There is an almost complete lack of confidence within the Party as to what exactly goes on in our Treasury Department and in order to restore confidence and to ensure that our finances are competently run, there must be much more transparency. Our donors must have confidence that their money is spent wisely and carefully.

As soon as Nick Griffin is replaced as Chairman there will be revitalised confidence both in the probity and transparency of our accounts and that donation income will be spent wisely. We can be sure that Party funds will be rapidly replenished and our donors will start to give again. It is a fact that donation income has dried up to a trickle. This is inevitable. It shows that our people have voted against Nick Griffin already.

In particular it is essential that the Trafalgar Club, a fundraising operation treated as a private piggy bank for the Griffin family, should file transparent accounts and be fully integrated into the BNP's financial structure. It should scarcely need saying that proper quarterly accounts should be provided to the Advisory Council rather than a Dowsonesque blizzard of Powerpoints and charts.

Some *H&D* readers may argue that Eddy Butler is fatally compromised by his years of loyal service to Nick Griffin, but nationalists of whatever faction should allow the BNP's dissidents a chance to rebuild a party worth saving. Perhaps Eddy Butler will fail - but what is 100% certain is that Nick Griffin's continued leadership is the greatest obstacle to nationalist success. I know that veteran nationalists such as Richard Edmonds are prepared to support the Butler campaign. Others such as Andrew Brons MEP may find that their reputation depends on them making the right choice.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

The Root of All Evil

There is a thought experiment – at least I hope it's a thought experiment – concerning the best way to boil a frog. Apparently if you just chuck the hapless amphibian into a pan of boiling water it realises at once all is not well and jumps out. But if you put it in a pan of cold water, and heat it slowly, it never notices what is happening, or at least if it notices things never get to a point to prompt it to take action, until it is too late and the creature is dead. I could have titled this article "Who Boiled our Frog?"

That our frog has been boiled is something of which I think there is no doubt. When we compare the world outside with that of one hundred or even fifty years ago, we are clearly in much hotter water than we were then. The most obvious change is the decline of the West. In 1910, Europeans ruled the world. Today we don't rule Europe. A decline not just of our relative power but of our culture and society. If someone in 1950 when I was born had written an account of London or San Francisco in 2010 it would have been dystopian science fiction. Unprintable dystopian science fiction. Gay Pride marches anyone? Or Tiger Woods' marital escapades? How would they have gone down in 1950? Who in 1910 would have believed not only that the great steelworks of Teesside would one day fall silent, but that they would fall silent because they were closed down by their Indian proprietors, Tata Steel?

What has gone wrong? And why? We can see some of the what – two civil wars in the first half of the last century – the equivalent of the Peloponnesian wars between Athens and Sparta that wrecked Classical Greek civilization – and the export on a huge scale of capital and know-how to non-European countries over whom we have lost control. Matched by the import of people from said non-European countries. Followed by the export of jobs in manufacturing and heavy industry there.

Together with a steady rise in the cultural pollution from lowest-common-denominator junk, from Hollywood trash to "sleb" slob to soaps, sewage swirling to a common anti-European cosmopolite beat. Whilst communities and families across the West dissolve in the anomised cosmopolitan swamp, with divorce, crime and drug addiction rife.

Why? The traditional explanation is - a plot! Conducted by the Hidden Hands of conspiratorial Insiders, Bilderbergers, Internationalists and lots more recondite terms, usually euphemisms for The Jews! In many ways this is satisfying – it looks credible and absolves Europeans as peoples from any blame – outsiders did it to us. Fixing it is also simple – get rid of the Conspirators – usually in ways carefully left vague - as well as the other ills that afflict us and we've fixed the root cause and can go back to sleep.

The Final Solution, as it were. It used to be said of an old British nationalist Party in the 1970s that its policy was Blacks and its ideology was Jews! But I think that is a simplistic view and an easy excuse. For I believe we have fallen victim not to a plot but a process.

That the roots of our misfortunes are much deeper and wider than a few alien schemers with a hidden agenda corrupting an otherwise healthy society. The rot is not at the top of our society but at its foundations. The truth is, I believe, we did all this to ourselves, and to undo it we need not just a bit of pruning but a thorough uprooting, nothing short of, as Nietzsche put it, a transvaluation of all our values.

I believe we must move beyond simplistic scapegoating and confusion of symptoms and causes. Of course there are various ideological and ethnic cabals in our society promoting their own ends at the expense of the welfare of the West. But they only gained the power they have, they are only such a visible issue to those of us who are concerned about what is happening – we who have realised we are not swimming in fertiliser but drowning in sewage - because of a much wider and deeper malaise. There

are indeed, as one well-known late personage memorably put it, maggots infesting a body in an advanced state of decay. But the maggots didn't kill the body, or cause it to rot. In a healthy body, they would be brushed away. They are only the symptoms, not the cause, of our modern malaise.

So what is the true cause, what is the real root of our current evils? I, and radical Nationalists like me, would argue it is nothing less than the entire socio-economic system which over the last 400 years has steadily taken over the West, and used the West to spread itself across the planet. A system based on greed, selfishness and the love of money at the expense of all higher values.

A system in which money itself is power. And the way to make money is out of money itself. The richest man in the World, Warren Buffett, has never made so much as a pencil sharpener. All he has done is speculate in stocks and shares. Yet he and his ilk wield far more power than statesmen and soldiers and scientists and thinkers and artists. And the process that made them wields far more power than any man or men, and wields it in the blind, thoughtless service of the imperatives programmed into it. The imperative to make money in the short term, regardless of long term costs.

The West, much of the world, is in the end controlled by the interests of the giant global corporations who control its wealth. Corporations that arose as a natural, logical outcome of a system whereby ownership and control of the economy was vested in limited liability shareholdings traded on stock exchanges. Initially as a good way of raising money to fund enterprise. But in a way that - fatally - has an internal imperative of its own.

Because once you set up a system like that – probably when you set up any social system in fact – it generates a momentum of its own.

It's a bit like a computer program, which once started runs inexorably according to its own internal logic, often producing results very different from what its creators envisaged or wanted. In fact it's like a particular kind of program called a heuristic evolutionary algorithm. You set up rules by which the components can interact, grow, fail, replicate, combine, take each other over, etc. and compete. Evolution by natural selection occurs,

and the whole system evolves and changes, developing a momentum of its own, often one its designers never expected or wanted.

What tends to happen in the algorithm called Capitalism – and, over the past 200 years has happened – is that a set of national economies run by entrepreneurs funded by investors – think of Rockefeller or Ford – and operating primarily within countries - has turned into a single global economy run by institutional bureaucracies. Whilst old style Capitalists like Henry Ford could and did to some extent put values higher than short-term commercial interest first – some were patriotic and high-minded men – such individuals are now replaced by managers appointed and promoted simply on the basis of serving the values of the machine. Maximising return on shareholder investment above all else, regardless of social cost. Nobody has the power to stop the machine in which they, and we all (including me!), are cogs, the Global Greed Machine that is devouring our civilization, our culture and our Race.

Nobody has that power because ownership and control are now totally separate. Henry Ford owned most of Ford. Now corporations like that are owned by a mass of investment and pension funds. In fact, ironically, often by millions of people like us, through our pensions and savings. But we have no control or power over them whatsoever.

Our money is controlled by banks and pension companies and other institutional investors who are themselves controlled by managers appointed and promoted on the basis of how well they secure "return on investment". They in turn appoint the Boards of the giant corporations in whom they are



A NSDAP election poster from Weimar Germany depicts Marxism as the guardian angel of capitalism. Ian Freeman argues that capitalist greed (whether Jewish or gentile) lies at the root of the destruction of White Europe.



Ian Freeman describes the 'Greed Machine' that is destroying our civilisation as "a self-evolving heuristic program". Social decadence results from "the imperative to inculcate short-term material gratification in as many people as possible."

the major shareholders. Again, on the basis of the same considerations of maximising profit and return on their money. Much of their money is our money, so we mostly go along with this. In turn, the Boards the institutions appoint promote minions on the basis of how well they fit into the smooth running of the Greed Machine.

If anyone tries to serve any end other than the end of the machine – short term (ten years maximum) profit – they will be elbowed aside by those less scrupulous. If any part of the machine on a large scale starts to veer off course – if a company falls behind in serving the end of maximising making money – there are all manner of sharks and parasites – Stock Market speculators, hedge funds and the like – ready and able to pounce and take it over, because not serving the machine optimally has a correction mechanism – your share price falls – which enables more optimal cogs to take you over. Whilst the machine rewards efficient service in its own terms – it makes efficient and effective cogs able to buy more of what it makes: it makes them rich. Whilst in its own interests it encourages all of us to want what it makes, to be good consumers.

What you have is a vast computer program which nobody deliberately intended running on the minds of millions of people across the world. A machine they did not start and cannot stop. It is a machine that has already done us all much harm.

In its early, nationally-based embryonic form it fostered commercial and trade rivalries between European nations that fuelled the catastrophe of 1914, from which (and its after-effects a generation later) Europe has never recovered. Although even then its apologists argued – as they argue today – that international trade and the rise of commerce, the relative strengthening of the manager and the businessman and the financier as against the statesman and the soldier and the adventurer, would bind nations together and make war impossible. The more so as modern technology would make it so mutually destructive no nation would really win. So prophesied Iwan Bloch in 1898 and Norman Angell in 1910! No-one's heard of these figures now – I wonder why? – but they were widely heeded in their day. Until that day ended in the blood and the mud of the Somme and Passchendaele...

Note that by 1913 international trade and investment, what is now globalisation, was already well advanced and indeed transferring Europe's wealth to build up non-Europeans at a rate higher than now – in 1913 25% of all Western foreign investment was in countries with per capita incomes less than 20% of US per capita GDP – today the figure is under 5%.

The same argument is used now, that binding countries together through trade and commerce, combined with the even more terrible destructive power of The Bomb, makes war impossible. But those who remember how empty these arguments proved, and where this process actually led last time, such as the eminent historian Niall Ferguson, predict it will end now as it did then – in war. Ferguson predicts that trade and commercial rivalries, together with disputes over the web of debt and job-destroying cheap imports that link them, with Taiwan acting as a potential Sarajevo Bullet flashpoint, may one day lead to a US-Chinese world war. He may well be right, and if it happens, as you cower under your radioactive sofas Protecting and Surviving remember where you heard it first!

Since the two great fratricidal convulsions brought about in part by clashes of national greed machines (and in the second case partly by a clash between the growing global greed machine and potential rival systems try-

ing to escape its clutches) the global corporate market mechanism has enjoyed ever more untrammelled power to play out its imperatives on our societies and peoples. With effects we all know and don't love. For example: **Mass Third World Immigration** – driven by the imperative to import cheap labour, undercut European workforces, and drive up corporate profits. Whilst the converse imperative drove the export of capital and therefore jobs to the cheap Third World labour pools. Pakistanis were imported to undercut Britons in the mills of Lancashire. Then the mills were moved to Pakistan. The Pakistanis, sadly, stayed.

How it works in practice is that in the 1950s, say, you had two Lancastrian mill owners. Mr Shufflebottom, a patriot, and Mr Sidebottom, a hardheaded moneygrubber. Shufflebottom patriotically refuses to import Pakistanis to work in his mills at cut rates and lay off locals who have won themselves a reasonable living wage. Sidebottom is less scrupulous. So Shufflebottom is undercut by Sidebottom with his lower labour costs and goes bust. The mechanism has rewarded the player who followed its rules and its imperatives and punished the one who wouldn't. Ensuring that its imperative is followed – cheap Third World labour ends up being imported, regardless of what the poor British public may have wanted. Sidebottom then takes over Shufflebottom's mill and ships in Pakistanis to work there too. Then he invests his profits in setting up mills in Pakistan and eventually sells out his business lucratively to a global textiles corporate and retires in luxury. Mr Shufflebottom is ruined and is last seen shoving Nationalist leaflets through doors....

Social decadence – driven by the imperative to inculcate short-term selfish material gratification in as many people as possible to maximise consumption and hence profit. Driven since the 1930s at least by consumerist advertising. This, like much the machine does, had unintended consequences – self-gratification led to "doing your own thing" – hippies weren't an alternative to selling out to The Man and The System, they were themselves an offshoot of that system and its profit-fuelled values of hedonistic self-indulgence. But mainly it led to the general inculcation in Western publics of ostentatious materialist greed and the idea that things, and inevitably ultimately people, were there to be consumed and used to "have it all".

Again, this was not a plot – nobody deliberately set out to make people selfish, greedy and shortsighted, still less to cause the unintended consequences – including the breakdown of the family and community and the rise in crime and drug abuse that followed. They just intended to sell more things to make more money and thereby advance the careers of those best doing it. It's natural selection in action – the best way of selling the most things turns out to be to play on envy and greed and so that is what was done. Advertising that did so best worked best, companies doing it succeeded at the expense of those that didn't. The Greed Machine is, as I say, an evolving heuristic program – it selects subroutines that best serve its overall inbuilt imperatives, thereby constantly making itself more efficient at what it does. Not necessarily in its own long term interests, as we shall see.

Internationalism – which serves the interests of global corporate Capital removing barriers to the free movement of capital and labour that impede profit. From the EU to Political Correctness – the former removing legal barriers to moving people and money about in relentless search of profit, the latter removing cultural barriers to doing so. You don't want people resisting having cheap Third World labour shipped into their towns and cities and thus interfering with the smooth making of money. So you browbeat and brainwash them into feeling guilty about resenting what is being done to them. So in the end the victim welcomes suffering the crime.

Cultural degeneracy – sells movies and music. It's more profitable to churn out crap that appeals to the most primitive common tastes of the jungle than cultivate high culture – which requires educated tastes to enjoy. Allowing communities of ordinary people to make their own music, dance and culture is of course even less profitable – let them all watch MTV. Culture and the media also provides a visible example of an unpleasant symptom of our predicament that is easily mistaken for the cause. Cohesive in-groups, looking out for each other's interests and with values compatible with those of the System can play it to their own advantage and rise high. Hollywood is a particularly conspicuous area dominated by one ethnic in-group as a result. I'll give you a clue – it isn't the Kurds!

Such groups thrive like maggots in rotten meat in the system, but they didn't make the system. The system made them powerful, and in turn they

have worked to make the system friendly to them. They can do this – as we couldn't – because what they want – internationalism, anti-racism and so on – is basically complementary rather than in diametric conflict with what best serves the socioeconomic System. It is a Jew-friendly environment, and the Jews welcome and feel at home in it. As they wouldn't in our alternative. But they did not deliberately build it and impose it on us. We - Western European Man - built it and imposed it on ourselves, binding ourselves in a scaffolding of shackles up which others can agilely scramble.

Politics – funded by those who have prospered in the global greed machine – has come to serve it quite openly. Fifty years ago nobody would have predicted that the Labour Party in Britain would out-Tory the Tories in privatisation, whilst the USSR would be replaced by gangster kleptocracies of billionaire “businessmen”. The long phoney war between Establishment Left and Right ended with the Left winning on social policy – Political Correctness is a term coined by the CP under Stalin, albeit now with an agenda Uncle Joe would have regarded as anarcho-Trotskyist ultraleft degeneracy (Comrade S wasn't big on Gay Pride and transgendered liberation, one suspects!). And the Right won on economic policy (or so it thinks). It would have been better the other way round. And the end of the Cold War certainly wasn't a victory for the real West. It sucked societies that had hitherto – however economically inefficient and politically repressive – been racially, culturally and socially healthy – as I found when I visited the USSR myself just before its fall - into the sewage farm of the global corporate Capitalist greed machine. The Cold War ended in the victory of that machine and another defeat for our Race.

In fact, neither side of the System politics sham fight really won. Both Establishment Right and Establishment Left sold out. Indeed the Right sold out more, since not only did it concede the entire social agenda to the New Left but the global market system, despite the name, has nothing in common with traditional small-c conservative values of competitive free markets. Although the advantages of consumers enjoying perfect information about the freely competing various products of producers unconstrained by barriers to entry and competition are certainly very arguable in a world of family butchers competing in a village high street, they have nothing to do with the world of Tesco and Toyota, Microsoft and MTV.

So from Mass Immigration to Gangsta Rap, most of the bad things that have happened to the West in recent decades have happened because causing them to happen, not always consciously, has maximised corporate profit and served the global greed machine. A machine that wants – except that it has no consciousness so it can't “want”, but is programmed to seek blindly – to turn all humanity into homogenised, interchangeable produce-and-consume units in a global marketplace.

But it will not succeed...

Not necessarily because we will destroy it first – although if we want to save our civilization, our culture and our race we must try. It's not enough just to turn the clock back to a time before Mass Immigration, the Common Market, the weakening of the West and so on as some superficial Nationalists advocate. You can turn the clock back, certainly. As G.K. Chesterton said, people who say you can't put the clock back reveal that they don't know much about clocks.

But that isn't enough. If after an epic struggle you do turn the clock back, if you don't change the works inside the clock it will just tick inexorably back to where it was when you wanted to turn it back! If we don't just undo the harm it has done but destroy the system that did the harm, we will end up like Sisyphus in Greek myth, condemned endlessly to push a huge boulder up a steep hill, only to find when it's nearly up there it rolls all the way down to the bottom and it is all to do again. But even if we don't manage to do that, even if we lose - the machine cannot win. Because it will destroy itself anyway, sooner or later. The only issue is whether we let it destroy our civilization and us with it.

It isn't the deliberate creation of cunning minds, running it behind the scenes. It is the unintended consequence of an economic and social system, the result of lots of little choices made by lots of people over centuries. It is a blind process. A gigantic cybernetic system running on billions of people. With all that implies. Such systems simply do not work. Large complex systems, even where they were designed deliberately, are prone to inherent instabilities and crashes.

As anyone who has tried to work on a PC will know. Microsoft Windows is very complicated, was not designed in one go but evolved incrementally from simpler systems, partly by design, partly by chance, and partly by the forced results of earlier historical choices that constrain where the

system can go many releases later. It is amazing it works at all, not that it is buggy and unstable, requiring constant conscious design not to collapse altogether. The global market is a program without programmers or technical support, running on hardware designed to hunt big hairy animals with spears on Pleistocene plains, not calculate futures options. Looking out of this window at the vast city of 20 million people living within thirty miles of here, and the mechanism that keeps them fed, watered, clean and clothed, one is reminded of Dr Johnson's comment about a dog walking on its hind legs – “the wonder is not that it is done badly, but that it is done at all”.

It is a program that may well crash catastrophically. With results disastrous to everyone entangled in it. It had a Blue Screen of Death eighteen months ago, when – blindly following its internal imperatives to maximise profit in a particularly disastrous direction, it almost imploded in the credit crunch. The global financial system that is vital to the running of the Greed Machine came within hours of total collapse. Before we cheer, this is what would have happened next....

Every bank account would have become immediately inaccessible, and every ATM hole in the wall money slot would have run dry. Card machines at shop and supermarket tills would have stopped working because the bank systems they need would have crashed with the banks themselves. Once your wallet or your purse was empty, you couldn't buy anything, including food, nor could shops sell it to you anyway. The just in time systems that put food on supermarket shelves would have stopped running, so there'd soon be nothing to buy.

How long before angry words in shops turn to looting, and looting to rioting, and rioting to panicky millions-strong mobs pouring out of the cities looking for food and safety, in the process destroying both? MI5, which knows a thing or two about such matters, told the Government a few years ago that after 48 hours of such social breakdown order could not be restored outside a few small enclaves, the casualties would run into tens of millions from famine and disease, and the damage would be equal to a major nuclear attack.

The machine is very complicated and fragile. Anything that causes it to break, or even causes enough of the public to think it is broken, and it will crash catastrophically, bringing civilization down with it. When we are in a position to do so, we must extricate ourselves from, and dismantle it, *very carefully*. As it is we are suffering from the consequences of the System's near-death experience – something that, if it were a plot rather than a process, it is hard to understand the plotters allowing to happen. One does not easily envisage the Learned Elders of the 93rd Degree or whatever imitating silly kids playing chicken running in front of cars on a motorway for kicks...!

In a future crash the banks may not get bunged by Governments with enough of our money in time. But even if it doesn't simply collapse with what computing folk call a Fatal Internal Error, it is sawing off a lot of the branches it is sitting on. By undermining the ties of ethnicity, community and society, the unprofitable economic externalities that hold human societ-



ies together. By consuming and destroying the natural resources that sustain it and befouling and wrecking in the name of greed the world it and we must inhabit. It must do this because it needs to grow or die. Without endless economic growth the system collapses. But there is no more room to grow.

And the system cannot sacrifice short term growth for a massive long term programme to move the growth of the human economy into Space where it could continue indefinitely, because it favours components that maximise short termism at the expense of those who would think longer term. Simply, companies that forego profit for decades to fund expansion into Space will be taken over by those that don't and will be dragged back to short-term profit maximisation.

The blind nature of the machine was revealed at Copenhagen. Whatever we may think about the nature and causes of climate change, there is little doubt that most of the World's current political and business leaders do believe in man-made global warming. But even they, the Great and the Good and Gordon Brown in Copenhagen assembled, could not throttle back the global greed machine. Because it controls them, not the other way round and it has no mind to make up or change on this or any issue. It simply blindly grinds on, until sooner or later it goes over a cliff.

Whether it takes us over with it depends on whether we understand what it is and the need to escape from it entirely, rather than merely try to reverse some of the bad things it has done. An attempt which will fail in the long run if the spots are painted over but the virus left in the bloodstream.

We must not only deal with what has gone wrong with our world, but with the causes of what has gone wrong with it. And the causes of those causes. We need to get out of the Global Greed Machine, but even more radically we need to remove the social factors that caused it to grow up in the first place. Or it will sprout anew. We need to change the rules of the socio-economic algorithm.

I'm not going to get into policy here, and there's a debate about that to be had anyway – apart from anything else we need a programme of National Revolution that doesn't scare the electoral horses too much. But what we need to do, however we do it, is to subordinate economic imperatives to social/political/cultural ones. That means either direct subordination of the economy to political control, which has serious economic inefficiencies as the USSR found, but even that is a lesser evil than the subordination of politics to blind economic imperatives. Or dividing control, as well as ownership of economic entities among many people – Distributism, in such a way that centralising and ultimately globalising imperatives in economic entities are effectively counterbalanced by community and social drives motivating ordinary people. Fred Boggin's Family Butchers or Bassetshire Potato Farmers Co-operative Association isn't going to turn into a global monster shipping in thousands of Tamils to Trowbridge any time soon. Nor actually is the John Lewis Partnership. Because ordinary people, individually, as families and as communities control as well as own it, and won't want it to. Unlike the corporate bigwigs, they know they will have to live with the consequences where they live.

We also need to move away from entanglement in a single global market and toward a world of as far as possible self-sufficient national economies. Autarky. International trade is a bad thing. Sometimes it's a necessary evil – I doubt Britain will ever be self-sufficient in tea and pineapples, unless the global warmers are even more right than they think! But it should be confined to the bartering of goods climate and terrain make difficult to produce at home. We could, for example, swap tropical tea and pineapples for our temperate grain or potatoes. **Who now can doubt that, if we were**

not in a global economy, we would not now be in a global recession?

More fundamentally, its global reach gives the machine global power. It can act on a planetary scale, whilst we can at most take over States and fight back on a national scale. We must bring the economy and its imperatives down to our own national scale, so we have a chance of mastering it and making, and keeping, it our servant and not our master.

Probably all this will impose a cost in terms of economic efficiency, per capita GDP and so on, though I think it's a cost we'd agree was worth paying for a healthy society with a long term future. The collapse of our civilization, which is where the System is inexorably and unstoppably going, won't half play hob with economic growth, GDP and the balance of trade figures (sterling and the dollar will take a bit of a knock too as modes

of exchange *vis à vis* the new currency of bartering cans of beans for dog meat in the ruins).

I don't for a moment dispute Tesco's and agribusiness are more profitable in the short term than lots of small family firms and workers' co-ops and so on. But in the long term even Stalin's economic system would offer a better future – because even that would offer our civilization and our people some future at all. So Tesco's and HBOS and the rest mustn't be allowed to exist any more. And if I have my way their senior management – and especially the big bank bosses – will be learning the spiritual worth of sustained physical labour somewhere a long way from Canary Wharf...

We need to ensure that, as was true a thousand years ago, wealth does not equal

power. Today, if you land in England with a billion pounds, you can command thousands to do your bidding, including half football's Premier League. You will dwell in a mansion in Chelsea. If you land the leader of a thousand warriors, loyal, tough and true, they will be forcibly disarmed and taken off you and you will end up in a cell in Wormwood Scrubs. Things were not always so. A thousand years ago, you and your brave warrior band could have pledged your swords to the King, and been granted lands and power from that. If you were wise and learned, the King would have valued your counsel and again granted you lands and estates. Mr Moneybags on the other hand would have had his shekels confiscated to the Crown *toute suite* and would have been thrown in the Tower. I know which world I'd prefer to live in!

More fundamentally, we need a spiritual as well as an economic revolution. We need to educate people away from wanting things they do not need. Beyond decent housing, food and clothing, we do not need and should not want gadgets and gewgaws and gimmicks, things that as J.R.R. Tolkien rightly said, end up owning us. As Hilaire Belloc said, real wealth lies in laughter and the love of friends. And, I would add, in food growing from your own acres and children to carry on your life after you pass on, in a living land of whose life we are an integral part.

We should seek not wealth of possessions or money but wealth in wisdom and beauty and friendship and family and community and the community of communities that is the nation, which unlike us need never die and in which we can live on. We should honour not the merchant and the spin-doctor and the spiv and the speculator but the warrior and the artist, the scientist and the scholar. Greed is NOT good, the love of money is the root of much if not all evil. In that shared realisation is the awakening of the European mind from its long nightmare of decline and the dawn of a new day of racial rebirth.

Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire



Three leading 20th century critics of the Greed Machine (left to right): Irish playwright, music critic and socialist George Bernard Shaw; Anglo-French historian and political philosopher Hilaire Belloc; and quintessential Englishman G.K. Chesterton, prolific writer and cousin of the NF's founding chairman A.K. Chesterton.

BNP Wipeout at General and Local Elections

Nick Griffin began the 2010 election campaign as the first British nationalist leader since Sir Oswald Mosley to claim a realistic chance of winning a parliamentary seat, but his campaign ended in humiliation when he failed even to secure the runner-up spot in his Barking constituency. BNP campaigns in other target seats (with a couple of notable exceptions) similarly resulted in decline or stagnation. In the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham, where the BNP made a significant electoral breakthrough in 2006, the party suffered a landslide defeat, and across the country all but two of the council seats being defended were lost. Not a single seat was gained by the BNP at any level anywhere in Britain.

BNP general election candidates polled an average of 3.7% - down from 4.3% at the last general election in 2005, and well down on the 6.2% average won by the BNP's European Parliamentary candidates last year. The instant Griffinite excuse was that all minor parties were crowded out by the mainstream media's focus on the big three (Labour, Conservative and Liberal Democrat) - but this doesn't explain the fact that the UKIP average vote increased while the BNP vote declined, even though Griffin and the BNP received far more media exposure than UKIP during this campaign.

UKIP (the party which Nick Griffin pledged to destroy more than a decade ago and which until recently never fought significant campaigns in anything other than European elections) increased its average vote from 2.8% to 3.5%. The virtual annihilation of the BNP in this year's council elections has left the two parties with almost the same number of elected councillors. UKIP now has 26 councillors (even though it hardly fought any serious council campaigns until the last couple of years), while the BNP has 27 (plus Richard Barnbrook on the Greater London Assembly). Almost all of these BNP councillors only survive because it was not their turn to face the electorate this year.

The greatest problem facing BNP council candidates was the increased turnout. This was especially the case in some of the party's target areas which were intensively canvassed and leafleted by 'anti-fascists', but even in more normal areas turnout was hugely boosted by the local elections being held on the same day as the general election.

Yet since the election of Nick Griffin and Andrew Brons to the European Parliament last year, the BNP has been publicised by the mainstream media to a greater extent than any previous British nationalist movement - with the BBC and other broadcasters going well beyond the previous shallow demonisation approach. Nick Griffin has monopolised most of this media attention, with Andrew Brons and other leading party figures virtually invisible during the campaign. Having hogged the limelight and the financial rewards of the party's growth, Griffin must now pay the price for the BNP's total failure in 2010.

Barking provided the best BNP vote at the last general election in 2005, when Richard Barnbrook achieved 16.9%, still the best parliamentary result in British nationalist history. Amazingly the boundary commissioners then did the BNP a favour by moving the three wards comprising the Becontree council estate - a nationalist stronghold which elected six BNP councillors in 2006 - into the Barking constituency. The position seemed tailor made for further BNP progress, but almost as soon as Barnbrook launched his prospective parliamentary campaign in October 2009 it was torpedoed by his own party leader.

Despite holding a European Parliamentary seat in North West England, Griffin couldn't resist another carpetbagging opportunity. He ruthlessly pushed Barnbrook aside and for most of the last six months has diverted the BNP's campaigning energy into single minded self-promotion.

The outcome was disastrous: despite the favourable boundary changes Griffin finished a distant third with 14.6%, a fall of 2.3%. Worse still the BNP was completely wiped out on Barking & Dagenham Council, losing all twelve of the seats won in 2006. Group leader and London BNP organiser Bob Bailey was among those ousted from the council, losing to Labour by a thousand votes. Even in Goresbrook ward (which saw the BNP's first victory in the borough) Cllr Richard Barnbrook and Griffin campaign manager

Eddy Butler were among BNP candidates defeated by margins of 500 and 700 votes.

The much lower profile Michael Barnbrook in the next door constituency of **Dagenham & Rainham** achieved one of the BNP's better results: despite losing the strongest BNP wards due to boundary changes, Barnbrook (not related to his more famous GLA namesake) polled 11.2%, up 1.9% on the 2005 result in the old Dagenham seat.

While Michael Barnbrook can reflect on his result with some satisfaction, Griffin's deputy Simon Darby was humiliated in the BNP's second ranked target seat **Stoke Central**. The ineptitude of Stoke's Labour Party had produced fertile territory for nationalists, especially after the bizarre selection of the Hon. Tristram Hunt as the Labour candidate and the Tory selection of an Asian trainee solicitor and part-time belly dancer. (This was part of David Cameron's politically correct rebranding of the Conservatives, as the lady in question had until last year been the Liberal Democrat candidate for **Chelsea & Fulham** before defecting. Cameron's obsession with promoting ethnic minorities, homosexuals and other non-traditional Tories should have been a gift for the BNP in several of the party's strongest areas.)

Yet again the BNP leadership contrived to shoot itself in the foot. The poisonous atmosphere engendered by Griffin's leadership style had already spread through the BNP's Stoke branch. Following his master's lead, Simon Darby elbowed aside local activists to impose himself as candidate for Stoke Central, and throughout the campaign seemed to believe his own hype. Just a few days before polling day Darby was denouncing the local Liberal Democrats, arguing that they were winding down their own Stoke campaign so as to help Labour in a two horse race against the BNP.

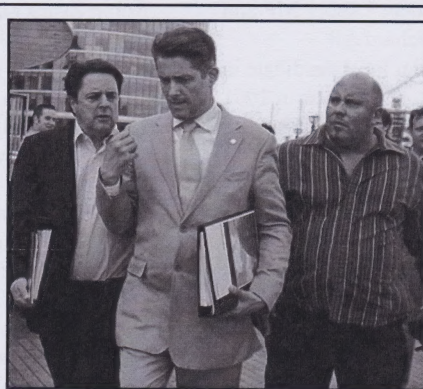
Darby may never live down the embarrassment of this hubristic stance: he actually finished fourth in Stoke Central with 7.7% while the Liberal Democrats were runners-up with 21.7%, more than 4,000 votes ahead of Darby, who was also beaten by Conservative Norsheen Bhatti in a constituency that is 90% white.

The other Stoke constituencies saw slightly better BNP results, partly due to the fact that 'anti-fascist' campaigns were concentrated in Darby's area. Melanie Baddeley in **Stoke North** polled 8.0%, up 2.1% and apparently unaffected by her husband's arrest on drug charges at the start of the campaign. Michael Coleman in **Stoke South** polled 9.4%, up 0.7%.

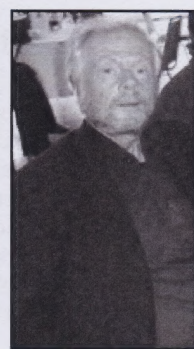
However the important contests in Stoke, as in Barking, were at local council level, and here bitter divisions within the BNP cost them dearly. Stoke BNP organiser Michael Coleman was unable to put together anything like a full slate of candidates in what should have been one of the party's main target councils. The BNP lost all three of its Stoke council seats. In Abbey Green ward the former BNP group leader Alby Walker stood as an independent, denouncing his former colleagues. Walker polled a feeble 5.6% but the BNP vote fell from 30.9% to 16.7% and the seat was gained by Labour with a majority of 804. Cllr Philip Sandland also lost his Bentilee & Townsend ward to Labour, seeing the previous BNP vote of 34.6% fall to 20.5%. While in Weston & Meir North the deputy leader of Stoke BNP, Anthony Simmonds, was pushed into third place behind both Labour and the Tories.

A few months ago Stoke had nine BNP councillors. There are now five (who were not up for re-election this year). Next year the entire Stoke council is being reorganised, with every council seat up for re-election on new boundaries, but unless nationalism in the city is also reorganised it is difficult to see any hope of a serious challenge for power here.

A third target area for the BNP was **Burnley**, where the first great council victories of the Griffin era were won in 2002. Indefatigable local councillor Sharon Wilkinson had succeeded to an extent in surmounting the difficulties created by Griffinite factionalism and was strongly tipped to achieve one of the best ever BNP parliamentary votes in Burnley. In 2005 a divided BNP was beaten by strong local independent candidate Harry Brooks, who has



BNP chairman Nick Griffin with Richard Barnbrook, the man he pushed aside to become General Election candidate in Barking. Party security chief Martin Reynolds (right) looks on as his leader struggles to comprehend the scale of the BNP's defeat.



Nationalist winners in 2010 (left to right): Michael Barnbrook helped expose Westminster expenses cheats before winning the BNP's second best general election vote of 11.2% in Dagenham & Rainham; Marlene Guest won 10.4% for the BNP in Rotherham, one of the biggest increases in nationalist support; Paul Cromie in Bradford was one of only two BNP councillors to save his seat; Brian Parker on the other side of the Pennines in Pendle was the other; experienced campaigner and former National Front organiser Ken Booth polled 6.7% in Newcastle Central and has transformed the old image of the North East as a weak area for nationalism; Dave Durant, a legend of the old street fighting days of the NF, has now transformed his image as a community activist and won a council seat for an Independent Residents group in the London Borough of Havering.

since retired. The new independent candidate Andrew Brown was never likely to have the same appeal as Harry Brooks, and the BNP also had the advantage of the expenses scandal tainting the incumbent Labour MP and the local Conservatives selecting a candidate called Richard Ali.

Yet even with all these advantages (and with a popular local candidate in Cllr Wilkinson) the BNP vote fell from 10.3% to 9.0%. (Way back in 2001 Burnley BNP's founder Steven Smith polled 11.3%, but it's been all downhill from there.)

More significantly the BNP decline continued in Burnley's council elections. The real disaster was in Hapton with Park, which had been one of the two wards in the U.K. where all three council seats were held by the BNP. John Cave - surely the unluckiest candidate in British nationalist history - must have thought that this was his year, replacing incumbent BNP councillor David Thomson, but he was pushed into third place behind both Labour and the Liberal Democrats. His 24.2% vote was 14.4% down on last year.

Derek Dawson was also badly beaten into third place in Gannow, the ward he won for the BNP in 2006.

Right across Burnley, in wards which the party had won at some time during the past decade, the BNP faced defeat - not only failing to win a single ward but failing to poll above 25% in any ward. Remember this was a council where the party once seemed poised to take control.

If Burnley has seen BNP decline, **Oldham** has witnessed virtual obliteration. Following the infamous race riots in 2001 the BNP made its first breakthrough here, with Nick Griffin's 16.4% in **Oldham West & Royton** setting a new record for the party in parliamentary elections, while Oldham BNP organiser Mick Treacy in the far less favourable territory of **Oldham East & Saddleworth** polled 11.2%.

This year Oldham BNP had the significant advantage of the Conservative Party selecting Asian candidates for both constituencies. One of these was young petrol station tycoon Kamran Ghafoor, who had previously been a left-wing Labour councillor in the Asian dominated Werneth ward but in a reflection of the unprincipled opportunism rife in British politics switched to the Tories when promised a parliamentary nomination.

Yet even with this boost the BNP could only manage 7.1% in Oldham West and 5.7% in Oldham East. In the council elections the decline has been even more obvious. At the breakthrough election of 2002 the party polled over 20% in five Oldham wards: this year the BNP failed even to contest any of these wards or their present day equivalents. The sole BNP candidate - in Crompton ward - managed just 9.4%.

Britain's most racially divided borough is **Blackburn with Darwen**, and when Robin Evans became Blackburn's first BNP councillor at a by-election in Mill Hill ward in November 2002 it seemed that this would be the party's next growth area, but disputes and fall outs between Evans and regional organiser Christian Jackson over a young female party member (exacerbated by anti-Jackson manoeuvres by the party leadership) soon produced crippling splits.

Cllr Evans quit to form his own 'British National Socialist Party' before returning to the fold as an arch-Griffinite, while the BNP stumbled from one shambolic defeat to another. This year Evans plumbed new depths of incompetence, failing to get the party name onto the ballot paper for the three BNP candidates (though the symbol did appear, so few voters should have been confused). In Evans's old Mill Hill ward, the party polled only 13.5%.

The other two BNP council candidates (each in a predominantly white ward) took 19.7% in Higher Croft and 17.9% in Shadsworth.

Robin Evans himself stood as general election candidate against former Foreign Secretary Jack Straw in **Blackburn**, but lost his deposit with 4.7%, a remarkably poor result even by Evans's standards.

Better news for the BNP came in **Pendle**, where Cllr Brian Parker was one of only two BNP councillors to win re-election, fighting off a strong Labour challenge with a majority of 28 votes, though his percentage poll fell to 30.5% from 39.1% in 2008. The BNP's parliamentary vote in Pendle was virtually unchanged at 6.4%.

Across the Pennines in **Calderdale** we find another local council once hailed by Nick Griffin as being on the brink of falling to the BNP, but where his party has been in reverse gear for several years. In the **Halifax** constituency the BNP remained in fourth place, slipping back very slightly to 6.3%, while in **Calder Valley** the BNP vote similarly fell by a fraction to 3.5%.

Far more important were the Calderdale council elections, where the BNP contested six wards and saw the party's vote decline in all of them. As happened right across the country, the main BNP target wards had the worst decline. Illingworth & Mixenden ward was once one of the best nationalist prospects in the country when it was created by boundary changes in 2004. Both the old Illingworth ward and the old Mixenden ward had been won by the BNP during 2003, and the party took two of the three seats in the new ward when it was first contested in 2004. The BNP's Cllr Geoff Wallace was re-elected here in 2006, but later quit the party and sat as an independent before retiring this year.

It was Cllr Wallace's seat that was up for re-election this year - in a sense this was a BNP seat dating right back to 2003. Yet this year's BNP candidate Richard Mulhall (himself a former councillor for the area) saw his vote collapse to 22.5%, finishing in third place behind the Tories and more than 700 votes behind the winning Labour candidate.

In the Town ward - the BNP's second best ward in Calderdale, where regional organiser Adrian Marsden was a councillor from 2004 to 2006 - this year's result was even worse, with the BNP pushed into fourth place. Recent BNP results in Town ward make for grim reading: 2006, 26.4%; 2007, 19.1%; 2008, 15.1%; 2010, 13.8%.

In the Ovenden ward where the BNP used to finish a close second there has been a similarly steep decline: 2006, 33.9%; 2007, 29.7%; 2008, 26.4%; 2010, 17.5%.

Of course the boost in turnout for the major parties didn't help, caused by this year's council elections being on the same day as the general election. But the reality is that Calderdale (in common with other areas where the BNP made significant progress five to ten years ago) has seen a long term decline in BNP support.

Calderdale's southern neighbour **Kirklees** was another area of BNP growth during Nick Griffin's first few years in charge of the party - indeed the paradox of his leadership is that the party then flourished in precisely the areas of the U.K. with which he was least familiar and which he had tended to write off: the former mill towns of West Yorkshire and South East Lancashire, a cluster of local authorities either side of the Pennine hills.

At the general election in 2005 David Exley (then a Kirklees BNP councillor) achieved one of the BNP's best results in **Dewsbury**, where both Labour and the Conservatives were fielding Asian Muslim candidates. Exley polled



Nationalist losers in 2010 (left to right): Simon Darby, deputy leader of the BNP, was humiliated in Stoke Central, the BNP's second target seat, and saw the entire Stoke branch collapse around him; Robin Evans, who returned to the BNP after a brief sojourn as leader of his own "national socialist" vanity project, lost his deposit in Blackburn; Roger Roberts was ousted from what was one of the BNP's safest council seats in Kirklees, West Yorkshire, and saw BNP support halved in Dewsbury; Anthony Simmonds, deputy leader of the BNP group on Stoke council, was defeated alongside both of his colleagues; John Cave, the unluckiest man in nationalism, lost yet again after more than ten attempts to be elected to Burnley Council; Bob Bailey, arch-Griffinite London BNP organiser, lost his council seat in the party's Barking & Dagenham wipeout.

13.1%, the BNP's second best general election result that year, but Kirklees was one of the BNP branches worst hit by the December 2007 split which saw the departure of several senior party officials and eventually an abortive leadership challenge from Dewsbury East Councillor Colin Auty.

This year's Dewsbury BNP candidate Roger Roberts, who was also trying to defend his council seat, polled 6.0%. BNP support roughly halved, though boundary changes may have accounted for part of this decline. The Heckmondwike ward which was once one of the BNP's strongest in the country was taken out of Dewsbury and placed in the next door constituency **Batley & Spen**. This boundary change enabled David Exley to improve the BNP's Batley & Spen vote slightly to 7.1%.

However Cllr Roberts lost his Heckmondwike seat to Labour and was pushed into a distant third place. In Dewsbury East ward, the town's main white bastion centred on the Chickenley council estate, the BNP fared even worse, pushed into fourth place. Here the story of remorseless BNP decline is similar to Calderdale: 2006, 35.6%; 2007, 34.7%; 2008, 27.6%; 2010, 16.0%.

Other formerly strong wards in Kirklees similarly saw the BNP's challenge evaporate. The party's vote halved in Golcar and Colne Valley wards and ex-Cllr Exley was pushed into fourth place in Cleckheaton.

At the 2004 elections the BNP won four council seats in **Bradford**, but the branch soon stagnated, with its only remaining advantage being the financial support of local millionaire and councillor Paul Cromie. Whereas in 2005 the BNP saved all four deposits in the Bradford constituencies, this year they saved only Cllr Cromie's own area **Bradford South**. Five years ago in **Keighley** Nick Griffin's carpetbagging antennae picked up national press publicity over alleged 'grooming' of under-age local girls by Asian men. Griffin's campaign was massively hyped by the media but he finished bottom of the poll with 9.2%. This year Griffin's MEP colleague Andrew Brons contested Keighley but lost his deposit with 4.1%.

Paul Cromie was however able to celebrate as one of only two BNP councillors in the entire country to win re-election, hanging on by a majority of 15 votes against a strong Conservative challenge in Queensbury ward. Other old BNP wards saw the party disappear from the radar. In Keighley West, where Angie Clarke was elected top of the poll for the BNP in 2004, and Worth Valley, where Chris Kirby was elected in the same year, the party didn't even have a candidate, while in former BNP wards Wibsey and Wyke the party was pushed into fourth place.

Leeds has always been a difficult city for nationalists to contest, with unusually large council wards and a notoriously violent anti-fascist movement. Cllr Chris Beverley is the only nationalist ever to have won a seat on Leeds City Council, but this year he was unable to buck the trend, polling only 21.2% in his Morley South ward and finishing third behind both Labour and the victorious Morley Borough Independent candidate.

In 2005 Chris Beverley was the only BNP general election candidate in Leeds to save his deposit, this year there were substantial boundary changes making direct comparisons difficult. Although he saved his deposit again with 7.2% in the new **Morley & Outwood** constituency, Chris Beverley was probably aiming for more like 10% this time. However his wife Joanna was among three other BNP parliamentary candidates who saved their deposits in **Leeds Central, East and West**.

The pattern across Yorkshire was for the BNP to struggle in its previously stronger areas, while posting its best results in former coal and steel towns

which were once unchallengeable Labour fiefdoms. The problem is that in almost all instances the party remains a vast distance away from winning council seats in such places.

In **Rotherham** local organiser Marlene Guest won arguably the best BNP vote of the general election: 10.4%, one of only three candidates in the country to poll in double figures. Yet the party's target wards on Rotherham Council saw the BNP hammered out of sight by Labour. In Maltby and Brinsworth & Catcliffe, where the BNP won council seats in 2008, Labour won majorities of well over 1,000 votes this time, while the BNP finished fourth in Keppel ward, where Marlene Guest herself had polled strongly in 2006 and 2007.

Unlike Rotherham, **Wakefield** was one of the BNP branches badly damaged by the 2007 split, but this is another area with serious nationalist potential due to ex-mining communities deserting Labour. All three BNP candidates in the area saved their deposits: Ian Senior in **Wakefield** polled 5.8%, while in **Hemsworth** Ian Kitchen polled 7.0% and in the redrawn constituency of **Normanton, Pontefract & Castleford** Graham Thewlis-Hardy did best of all with 8.4%.

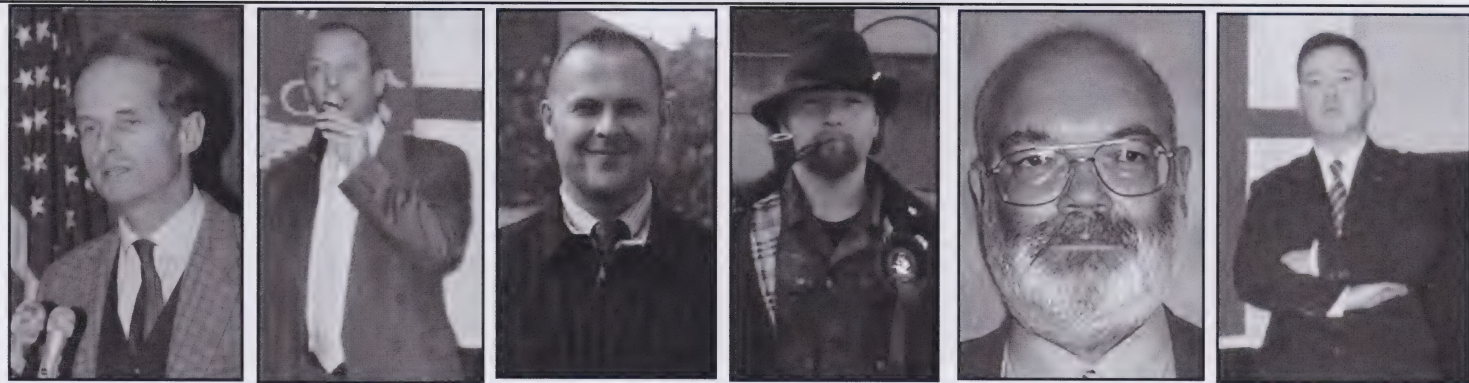
Yet in the local elections where Wakefield BNP once seemed able to build a serious challenge to Labour, the party remains in reverse, apart from a promising 18.3% in Knottingley ward. Even there the BNP were in third place, and in most wards they finished fourth behind all of the mainstream parties.

Barnsley provided the crucial swing votes to elect Andrew Brons in the 2009 European election, and the BNP saved deposits in two of the three Barnsley constituencies this year, only just missing out in the semi-rural **Penistone & Stocksbridge**. But as with Rotherham and Wakefield, there seems little immediate prospect of nationalists gaining seats on Barnsley council, where the BNP are in most cases not even runners-up, well beaten by Labour and overshadowed even in the contest for the anti-Labour vote by the 'Barnsley Independent Group'. (Independent councillor Donna Hollins, whose secret BNP membership was exposed in 2008, chose not to defend her seat in Kingstone ward, which was gained by Labour with the BNP in a distant third place.)

This is the big contrast between the BNP breakthrough areas of the past decade (in all of which the party is now in steep decline) and the areas which have seen tentative BNP growth during the last year or two. In places like Burnley, Oldham, Stoke and Calderdale the BNP were serious contenders for power; in Rotherham, Wakefield or Barnsley they are marginal protest vote parties, easily able to save deposits but rarely even coming close to electing a single councillor.

Sandwell was another area where the BNP was once seen as a serious threat to the mainstream parties, but this year the party was heavily defeated in each of the wards where seats were won in 2006. In Great Bridge ward anti-Griffin nationalist Simon Smith, who won the best BNP result in the country in 2006 with 45.1%, had already resigned and sat as an Independent but did not defend his seat - the BNP slipped to a poor third with just 16.7%. Defending BNP councillor Russ Green in Princes End ward finished bottom of the poll with 26.5%, having won 43.5% in the same ward four years ago. His colleague Carl Butler in Tividale could see looming defeat and retired: new BNP candidate Gordon Howells was pushed into fourth place with 14.4%.

In the two West Bromwich constituencies, once the highlights of the nationalist map, the BNP candidates saved their deposits but saw slight



An election dominated by the mass media was always going to be tough for patriots outside the big three parties. (Left to right) Count Nikolai Tolstoy took on Tory leader David Cameron, polling 3.5% in Witney; ex-Cllr Michael Johnson polled 1.4% for the English Democrats in Rossendale & Darwen; Chris Jackson achieved the best National Front vote in thirty years, almost saving his deposit with 4.9% in Rochdale; Dave Jones for the openly national socialist British Peoples Party polled 4.9% in the Calderdale council ward of Todmorden; Dr Jim Lewthwaite of the Democratic Nationalists polled 3.3% in Royds ward, Bradford, while his party in the General Election averaged 1.0%; H&D editor Mark Cotterill polled 12.5% for the England First Party in Ribbleson ward, Preston, with two other EFP candidates polling over 10%

declines from their 2005 votes. Russ Green in **West Bromwich West** polled only 9.4% in a constituency which now includes three wards which have previously elected BNP councillors as well as a fourth (Tipton Green) which was once hotly contested by the BNP and the Freedom Party - so in a sense the majority of the wards here could be described as present or former BNP target wards. The failure of the BNP in the deindustrialised Black Country may stand as the most damning indictment of Nick Griffin's leadership.

Next door **Dudley** has never seen quite the same BNP success as Sandwell, but the party's decline here has been equally drastic. In the Castle & Priory ward once represented by BNP deputy leader Simon Darby, the party couldn't even find a candidate this year - in fact there were only four BNP candidates across the borough. BNP support halved in their best target seat, Coseley East, where Ken Griffiths polled 13.8%, and in the parliamentary constituency of **Dudley North**, where Mr Griffiths failed by a whisker to save his deposit, polling 4.9%. A paper candidate from the National Front who polled 0.4% probably cost the BNP £500 here - but the BNP can scarcely complain, having wasted Dudley's enormous nationalist potential. The big winners in Dudley were UKIP, who now have a council seat and saved both their deposits in Dudley North and South.

Elsewhere in the Midlands the BNP never built on their 2006 victories in Winyates ward, **Redditch**, and Chelmsley Wood ward, **Solihull**, with the result that these isolated nationalist flickers were easily snuffed out this year by the party's opponents. Cllr David Enderby who had won his ward in Redditch with 31.4% four years ago was humiliated in his bid for re-election, pushed into fourth place with just 12.7%. Clearly voters were not impressed by Cllr Enderby's criminal convictions in 2007 for assaulting his estranged wife, his mother-in-law and a 14-year-old girl. The party would have been well advised to remove him and select another candidate, but as usual Nick Griffin and his cronies preferred to turn a blind eye to any misdemeanour that did not involve disloyalty to the Welshpool clique.

Cllr George Morgan in **Solihull** may have seen the writing on the wall when he decided not to defend the seat he won in 2006 with 33.0%. New candidate Andrew Terry finished fourth with 14.8% behind Labour, the Greens and the Tories. Solihull BNP did manage almost a full slate of council candidates, unlike branches in stronger nationalist areas of the West Midlands such as Sandwell, Dudley and Stoke-on-Trent.

Similarly an almost full slate was fielded by **Birmingham** BNP without any hope of gaining a seat. While most BNP votes in Birmingham suffered only marginal declines, there were some steep falls in support in the party's best wards: Shard End (down 10.1%), Northfield (down 8.3%) and Kingstanding (down 6.5%) - the latter affected by NF candidate Terry Williams polling 2.0%.

Four of the six Birmingham BNP parliamentary candidates saved their deposits, which was good news for the party and saved £2,000, though it should be noted that all four of these votes were between 5% and 6%. All told 73 BNP candidates nationwide saved their deposits, while 265 forfeited their £500 after polling less than 5%. One of the more disappointing lost deposits was in **Broxbourne**, where the BNP's Ray Johns won a council seat in 2003. In the Rosedale ward which Cllr Johns won seven years ago with 48.4%, this year's BNP candidate finished bottom of the poll with 20.5%.

Forty-four BNP parliamentary candidates polled below 2%, and at the current level of the party's development one has to ask whether there was any point in contesting areas such as **Westminster North** (0.8%) or **Liverpool Wavertree** (0.4%). No disrespect to those nationalists willing to fly the flag in such hopeless areas, but their efforts could have been better directed elsewhere, especially when many more promising areas were left without a candidate.

Some of the better general election results for the BNP included:

- 6.3% for Tina Wingfield in **Salford & Eccles**, where an articulate and media-friendly BNP candidate was able to profit from one of Labour's expenses scandals;
- 7.8% for John Sheldon in **Sheffield Brightside & Hillsborough**, where a predominantly white working class electorate proved unaffected by an internal BNP scandal forcing a late change of candidate - two of the other three Sheffield candidates also saved their deposits;
- two saved deposits for the **Tameside** BNP branch run by experienced nationalist Dave Jones, though the party's council candidates were crushed by Labour in the local target wards of Hyde Newton and Droylsden East;
- 6.7% for ex-NF organiser Ken Booth in **Newcastle Central** - the best ever nationalist general election result in the North East.

In South East England (outside London) the jewel in the BNP's crown has always been the Essex council of **Thurrock**, which includes 'white flight' commuter areas such as Grays and the container port of Tilbury. Nick Geri made the first breakthrough for the BNP in September 2003 when he won a council by-election in Grays Riverside ward, but Cllr Geri was ousted at the next election in June 2004 following boundary changes and for the next few years the party continued to poll strongly across Thurrock but failed to win.

By 2007 the Thurrock BNP branch was dominated by West Ham football hooligan and legendary "Tilbury Trojan" skinhead Dave Strickson, with no fewer than five members of the Strickson family standing as candidates. Meanwhile the local Labour Party had split due to the growing influence of the local African community, with white former councillors being ousted and standing as independents against their African replacements.

In what had become the main target ward Tilbury Riverside & Thurrock Park, Emma Colgate was assisted by this Labour split to win an impressive BNP victory in 2008, and this year Anthony McGinn seemed on course to double the BNP's strength on the council. Yet Mr McGinn failed by a huge margin, while in the general election Emma Colgate managed only a modest increase in the BNP vote to 7.9%. This was one of several constituencies where many in the party had expected to poll well into double figures.

Despite the corruption of the BNP leadership, most nationalists have in recent years swallowed their doubts and operated within what was after all the largest British nationalist party by far. The broader electorate is of course entirely ignorant of nationalism's internal differences, and voters tend to assume that there is no real policy difference between the various groups - when offered a choice they usually tend towards the BNP assuming it stands more chance of winning.

After the defection of a small group of BNP dissidents led by former North West regional organiser Chris Jackson and founder member Michael Easter, the National Front fought its most credible election campaign for

many years. Chris Jackson himself came within a few votes of saving his deposit with 4.9% in **Rochdale** - the best NF parliamentary result for thirty years. In **Hull East** (where the NF didn't even have a branch until the July 2008 Haltemprice & Howden by-election campaign) Joe Uttley polled 2.6%, while BNP veterans Michael Davidson and Kevin Bryan took 2.3% each in the contrasting constituencies of **West Ham** and **Rossendale & Darwen**.

Strangely the BNP did not contest Nick Griffin's home constituency of **Montgomeryshire**, but the ex-NF chairman would at least have been able to vote for his old party since former BNP activist Milton Ellis stood for the NF in this Welsh border area, polling 1.1%. In the local elections the NF failed to win any council seats, but achieved some respectable results. Party chairman Ian Edward polled 13.9% in Harefield ward, **Hillingdon**, Kevin Bryan 11.6% in Irwell ward, **Rossendale**, and Mick Cooper 9.0% in Marfleet ward, **Hull**. The Rossendale results are especially interesting, since they appear to show that almost exactly the same group of nationalist voters supported Kevin Bryan in 2007 (281 votes), 2008 (307) and 2010 (265), regardless of the fact that he was standing for the BNP in the first two elections and for the NF this year.

However the NF was hopelessly outgunned when standing against the BNP. Veteran nationalist Keith Axon polled 2.3% to the BNP's 9.5% in Oscott ward, Birmingham, but in parliamentary contests NF candidates were crushed in Birmingham, Bradford, Keighley, Dudley and Uxbridge. In Bradford the Democratic Nationalists had an unofficial electoral pact with the NF, but though this party began with the honourable intentions of presenting an honest alternative to Griffinite corruption it has lacked the resources or media exposure to get its message across to the general public. DN parliamentary candidates Dr Jim Lewthwaite and Neil Craig polled 0.8% and 1.1%.

The English Democrats (not a racial nationalist party but having some radical constitutional policies) put up 107 general election candidates so as to obtain a television broadcast. The vast majority of these were paper candidates without any significant local campaign and only one saved his deposit - Wayne Crawshaw in Doncaster North. Only ten ED candidates polled more than 3%. One of their more remarkable results was in **Rayleigh & Wickford**, an Essex constituency where the EDs' John Hayter polled 4.2%, defeating both UKIP and the BNP.

For the most part however this was a disappointing election for the English Democrats who (like the BNP) failed to gain any council seats. Michael Johnson, who had been elected as an England First councillor in 2006 then co-founded the For Darwen Party, stepped down from his council seat to contest **Rossendale and Darwen** at the General Election for the English Democrats, but polled only 1.4% in a crowded field of eight candidates. Mr Johnson did however achieve three times as many votes as his former party leader Tony Melia. Cllr Melia's position as leader of For Darwen, whose councillors include former BNP branch organiser Trevor Maxfield, is now in doubt.

The English Independence Party (a breakaway from the EDs) fielded one general election candidate, Gary Cowd, who polled 1.8% in Aldershot and 6.8% in the local council election for West Heath ward, **Rushmoor**.

Meanwhile the England First Party chose not to contest the general election and concentrated on rebuilding the party in selected council areas. *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill polled 12.5% in Ribbleson ward, **Preston**; Andy Clayton 10.5% in St James ward, **Oldham**; and former BNP councillor Mark Leat 10.3% in Longton North ward, **Stoke**. David Geddes polled a creditable 9.7% in one of the most multi-ethnic areas of the North West - Bradley ward, **Pendle**, represented by Labour's council leader Mohammed Iqbal. Having previously defeated the BNP on every occasion when the two parties opposed each other, this unique EFP record ended this year in the two wards where a clash occurred: Ince ward, **Wigan**, and Weston & Meir North ward, **Stoke**.

Out of the many splinter groups on the nationalist scene very few have been well enough organised to fight a serious election campaign. All credit to Dave Jones of the British People's Party (BPP) who contested Todmorden ward, **Calderdale**, on an uncompromising national socialist platform and polled 4.9%. But the most successful of the smaller nationalist parties was undoubtedly the National Liberal Party, which is what remains of the Third Way faction ultimately deriving from the National Front splits of the 1980s. Former leaders of Third Way such as Graham Williamson, Brent Cheetham and David Durant have succeeded in rebranding themselves as non-racist community activists, even while party leaders Patrick Harrington and David Kerr have kept close ties to Nick Griffin's BNP and help to run the Griffinite front 'trade union' Solidarity.

NLP National Secretary David Durant won a **Havering** Council seat in Rainham & Wennington ward as part of an "independent residents" coalition,

with two other NLP members also polling well in neighbouring Elm Park. Therefore the BNP now has no borough councillors anywhere in London, while this tiny ex-NF splinter group has one.

Some non-Griffinite nationalists have been tempted to vote UKIP in recent elections, even though the ultra-Zionist, neo-Thatcherite UKIP leadership is anathema to many *H&D* readers including the present author. As with Nick Griffin in Barking, there was much pre-election hype suggesting that former UKIP leader Nigel Farage could win the Speaker's constituency of **Buckingham**, but in fact Farage finished third with 17.4%. This was easily the best UKIP general election vote, though there were strong showings in **Boston & Skegness** (9.5%); **Christchurch**, Dorset (8.5%); **East Devon** (8.2%); and **NW Cambridgeshire** (8.3%).

UKIP retained one of its council seats in Ramsey ward, **Huntingdon**, while losing the other in St Hilda ward, **Hartlepool**. Most UKIP councillors were not up for re-election, but the party fought an increasing number of credible local government campaigns, an area where it has been weak in the past. The strongest region of UKIP support now seems to be the West Midlands, where parliamentary candidates in **Dudley North**, **Dudley South**, **Newcastle under Lyme**, **Staffordshire Moorlands** and **Walsall South** all polled over 8% and the party has eleven councillors - more than the BNP.

The greatest success for any minor party at this year's general election was the victory of Caroline Lucas, who became the Green Party's first ever MP when she won **Brighton Pavilion**. The other outstanding Green vote was 14.9% in Norwich South, but only six Greens in total saved their deposits.

George Galloway's Respect Party, which had seemed on the verge of extinction a year or two ago, rallied to fight a handful of credible parliamentary campaigns, notably in **Birmingham Hall Green** where Salma Yaqoob polled 25.1%. Galloway himself (increasingly seen as a more successful, far left version of Nick Griffin) seems to have retired from British politics after polling 17.5% to finish third in **Poplar & Limehouse**.

An array of tiny far left parties also featured in the general election. The Socialist Party (which dates back to 1904 but now has only a tiny membership) polled 0.3% in **Vauxhall**; the Workers Revolutionary Party (the remnant of one of the oldest Trotskyist parties in Europe) fought seven seats, with their best result being 0.5% in **Camberwell & Peckham**; the Socialist Equality Party (a WRP splinter group from the 1980s which follows the American Trotskyist guru David North) fought two campaigns, including a hilarious fight in **Manchester Central** which saw the SEP and WRP pick up 0.1% each; while the Alliance for Workers Liberty (unique among far left factions in its pro-Zionism) found few allies in its single parliamentary campaign, finishing eleventh of eleven candidates in Camberwell & Peckham with 0.2%.

The relatively credible Socialist Alternative (remnant of the once mighty Militant Tendency) fought the general election as part of a new far left umbrella group Trade Unionist and Socialist Coalition, but managed to rally only 42 candidates of whom only three received remotely serious votes: former MP Dave Nellist in **Coventry NE** (3.7%); former MSP Tommy Sheridan in **Glasgow SW** (2.9%); and university lecturers' union activist Jenny Sutton in **Tottenham** (2.6%). Socialist Alternative lost the three council seats it was defending. The violent anti-fascist group Red Action formed one of the few electorally successful far left groups a few years ago, controlling a block of four seats on **Oxford City Council** after the 2006 elections, but the IWCA finally collapsed this year, failing to defend its one remaining council seat. Meanwhile the Animal Protection Party, formed by convicted animal rights terrorist Keith Mann, who sent a letter bomb to the BNP bookshop in 2004, fielded four candidates polling between 0.2% and 0.5%.

Though recent years have seen a proliferation of small parties and independents at local council level, the general election saw all such challenges swept aside. Retired doctor and independent health campaigner Richard Taylor was defeated by the Conservatives after eight years as MP for **Wyre Forest**, while the Independent MP and ex-Labour rebel Dai Davies was easily beaten in **Blaenau Gwent**, four years on from his sensational by-election victory.

The left-wing Cornish nationalist party Mebyon Kernow, which won three seats on the new Cornwall Council last year, failed to save any deposits at the general election but its party leader, archaeologist Dick Cole polled 4.2% in **St Austell & Newquay**. Like the BNP, all of these smaller parties are observing the national political scene with trepidation. They know that the collapse of the Con-LibDem coalition, whenever it comes, will present opportunities for radical parties, but they also fear that economic crisis may drive some voters back towards the apparent safety of the mainstream.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



Churchill, Hitler, and the Unnecessary War

by Patrick Buchanan

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No review can do justice to the sheer wealth of information contained in Patrick Buchanan's latest work. His book is primarily concerned with the complex factors that led to the outbreak of war in 1939 - the "Unnecessary War" - rather than an account of the actual hostilities. This may be a disappointment to war buffs, but it is bound to be read with interest by students of the causes of the war, and by those who lived through the conflict itself.

Churchill, Hitler, and the Unnecessary War is, by any standards, a remarkable work. It provides an easily read record of the lamentable history that engulfed twentieth-century Europe and culminated in WWII. It also explains how the western world plummeted to the nadir in which it languishes today.

Patrick J Buchanan is an American Christian conservative of European descent and Catholic upbringing. Three times he stood as a presidential candidate and was a political adviser to Presidents Nixon, Ford and Reagan. His account of the turmoil and bloodshed of recent history and his assessment of the fate that awaits the people of Europe unless they mend their ways should alarm us. Buchanan evinces a grasp of *realpolitik* that is woefully lacking among contemporary Western leaders. His prognosis of the dangers facing us should be required reading for aspiring politicians and all those concerned with the future of our race and nation. It is ironic that it takes an American, albeit one of European descent, to sound the tocsin.

There surely can be no clearer warning for Americans and Europeans than the opening words of Buchanan's book: "All about us we can see clearly now that the West is passing away." He asks, "What happened to us? What happened to our world?"

He points out that at the beginning of the twentieth-century, the West was everywhere supreme. He laments the disappearance of the men who created western supremacy, and tells us that "Somewhere in the last century, Western Man suffered a catastrophic loss of faith in himself, in his civilization, and in the faith that gave it birth".

Mr Buchanan is right. Christianity, the faith to which he alludes, is the central pivot around which Western thought, learning, art and philosophy was erected. He deplores the fact that Christianity is visibly dying in the West, and is equally concerned at the falling birth rate among Europeans by means of contraception and abortion, which are consigning our progeny and the future of our race to inevitable oblivion. As he says, "Not one European nation, save Muslim Albania, has a birth rate that will enable it to survive the century". Whether or not one is a Christian, it is important that the people of races and nations believe in something - anything - if they are to survive.

Today few people in the West believe in anything other than the acquirement of wealth and the easy life. By contrast, Moslems have a belief system, and their culture encourages the procreation of children. However we may regard their attitudes and way of life, we have much to learn from them if we are to avoid being outnumbered.

Although Buchanan is an admirer of Britain and the British Empire, that does not prevent him from putting the major blame on British statesmen for the outbreak of WWI, which was the precursor of WWII and the main cause of our subsequent demise. He suggests that the chief culprits were First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Edward Grey. Other members of the Cabinet were unaware that Grey had made a secret deal with France that Britain would go to

war on that country's behalf if it were invaded. Had they been aware, most of them would probably have resigned, WWI would never have started, and the world would be a very different place today.

It is true that in 1911 there was much tension owing to the increase of the German High Seas Fleet masterminded by Admiral Tirpitz in accordance with the terms of the German Naval Laws of 1898 and 1900 and approved by the Reichstag. This was seen as a threat to the Royal Navy, whose numerical strength decreed by prime minister Lord Salisbury in 1889, stipulated that the Royal Navy must always be maintained at a level of ten percent greater in capital ships than the combined fleets of the next two naval powers - the so-called "Two-Power Standard". By 1913, however, the Anglo-German naval arms race ended when Tirpitz conceded British naval supremacy and informed the Reichstag Budget Committee that he would accept a sixteen-to-ten ratio in the Royal Navy's favour.

Although Kaiser Wilhelm II and Tirpitz were branded as scapegoats responsible for the outbreak of WWI, Buchanan maintains:

But the fault lies not with the Germans alone. The British were never willing to pay the Kaiser's price for calling off Tirpitz's challenge. During the 1912 Haldane mission to Germany Britain could have gotten limits on the High Seas Fleet in return for a British pledge of neutrality in a Franco-German war.

In other words, WWI and the millions of deaths that ensued during that conflict could have been avoided. He also maintains that the Kaiser and Tirpitz were no worse than British statesmen. In fact, the Kaiser had reigned for 25 years without Germany having been involved in any wars during his reign; while Tirpitz was the man who remarked, "This war is the greatest lunacy ever committed by the white races".

By contrast, the war faction in the British Cabinet was lusting for war. Churchill hardly disguised his eagerness for war. Lloyd George said of him, "Our greatest danger is incompetent junkers. Winston is becoming a great danger". Prime Minister Asquith wrote to his mistress, Venetia Stanley, telling her, "I

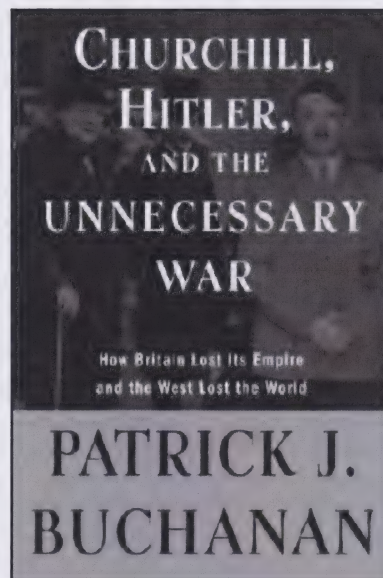
am almost inclined to shiver when I hear Winston say that the last thing he would pray for is Peace". Perhaps Churchill's own attitude is best summed up in his own words recorded in the diary of Asquith's wife, Margot:

My God! This is living History. Everything we are doing and saying is thrilling - it will be read by a thousand generations, think of that! Why I would not be out of this glorious delicious war for anything the world could give me.

Churchill did not reflect on the consequences that the war might have on the participants. In the event, the war lasted 51 months and cost the lives of 702,000 British servicemen and 200,000 more from the Dominions, India and Africa, with twice as many wounded or crippled.

Under such leaders Britain went to war on the pretext that she was obliged to do so following Germany's overrunning of Belgium, part of the strategic plan for the invasion of France devised by Alfred von Schlieffen. As far as Churchill and Grey were concerned, it was a matter of honour to fulfil an obligation under the terms of a treaty made in 1839, whereby Britain, France and Prussia guaranteed Belgian neutrality. However, the treaty had an exit clause that authorized, but did not require, Britain to go to war should any nation violate Belgian neutrality. According to Buchanan, this was the excuse made by the Cabinet war faction, consisting of Asquith, Churchill, Grey, Haldane and latterly Lloyd George, to commit Britain to wage war against Germany, ostensibly on the grounds of:

1) Preserving France as a Great Power; 2) Maintaining British honour *vis-à-vis* Belgium; 3) Retaining the power of the Liberal party and



Liberal Imperialists; 4) Satisfying the Germanophobia of Churchill, Grey and their cronies; and 5) Furthering the imperialist ambitions and opportunism of the British ruling elite.

It is noteworthy that none of the above reasons had anything to do with the murder of Franz Ferdinand, Archduke and heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, which event is usually cited as the trigger that set Europe ablaze.

Thus Britain took the momentous step of declaring war against Germany in 1914, a decision that ultimately led to WWII, the dissolution of the British Empire, and culminated in the demise of Great Britain.

The aftermath of WWI was taken up with the signing of the treaties of St Germain and Versailles in 1919 and Trianon in 1920. The result of these treaties, Buchanan asserts, were conducted in a "poisonous spirit of revenge" by the victorious Allies against the Central Powers. The treaties involved the imposition of impossible reparations against Germany, which was also subjected to a cruel and vicious starvation blockade in which many thousands of Germans, including women and children perished - a war crime that was to be repeated following Germany's defeat in WWII.

The treaties also deprived Germany of much of its territory, both in Europe and overseas; dismembered the Austro-Hungarian Empire; created a demilitarised zone in the Rhineland; restored Alsace-Lorraine to France; established the Polish Corridor through German territory to give Poland access to the Baltic; limited the size of the German armed forces; and redrew the map of Europe to the massive disadvantage of Germany.

These vengeful acts were much resented by the majority of Germans and were a recipe for disaster. They greatly contributed to the rise of Adolf Hitler and the outbreak of war in 1939.

The interwar years were notable for the botched diplomacy conducted by European leaders; the Great Depression; the industrial and military resurgence of Germany under Hitler; the isolationism of the USA; and the ineffectualness and ultimate failure of the League of Nations. They were also marked by the pacifism prevalent in much of post-WWI Europe and a failure among European leaders to take seriously latent militarism, particularly in Germany and Japan.

Buchanan strongly criticizes the USA for its insistence on demanding that Britain sever the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902, which, as he notes, served Britain well during WWI. He quotes historian Paul Johnson who wrote:

So long as Britain was Japan's ally, the latter had a prime interest in preserving her own international respectability, constitutional propriety and the rule of law which Britain had taught her. That was why the destruction of the Anglo-Japanese alliance by the USA and Canada in 1921-2 was fatal to peace in the Far East. The notion that it could be replaced by the Washington Naval Treaty... was fantasy.

He also quotes naval historian Arthur Herman who, in his *To Rule the Waves: How the British Navy Shaped the Modern World*, asserts that in severing the alliance at the behest of the USA, Britain had committed "an act of breathtaking stupidity", one that the Americans would later rue. The Washington Naval Conference (1921-2) also involved Britain scrapping 657 ships, including 26 battleships and battle cruisers, thus abnegating Britain's centuries-long command of the seas.

Among other failures of the interwar years were the collapse of the Stresa Front; the falling-out of the Allies over Abyssinia; and Britain's insistence in 1930 on withdrawing Allied forces from the Rhineland as a measure of goodwill five years before the allotted time agreed at Versailles.

Things deteriorated rapidly during the immediate prelude to WWII - the murder of Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss in 1934; the return of the Saarland to the Reich in 1935; the Austrian Anschluss, followed by the annexation of Czechoslovakia in 1938; the farcical Munich Accord in the same year; and finally the German attack on Poland in 1939.

Buchanan is clearly of the opinion that British leaders, including Lloyd George, Churchill, and Chamberlain all completely misunderstood Hitler. He points out that after meeting Hitler, Lloyd George commented, "He is indeed a great man", and declared Hitler was "The resurrection and the Way for Germany". While as late as 1937, Churchill stressed in his *Great Contemporaries* his "admiration for the courage, the perseverance, and the vital force which enabled Hitler to challenge, defy, conciliate, or overcome, all authorities or resistances which barred his path". Later that year he wrote:

One may dislike Hitler's system and yet admire his patriotic achievement. If our country were defeated I hope we should find a champion as indomitable to restore our courage and lead us back to our place among the nations.

And so, Britain, through the folly, incompetence and megalomania of its leaders, found herself at war again for the second time in less than quarter of a century. Buchanan, as mentioned earlier, devotes scant space to describe the military aspects of the war; though in the chapter entitled "Gruesome Harvest" he discusses the cost in lives of the armed forces and the consequences of the war to the participant countries, both victors and vanquished - that is, if it can actually be established who were the victors and who the vanquished. The victors were, of course, the USA and Soviet Russia; the vanquished in real terms were Britain, the British Empire, and most of Europe, much of which subsequently came under the heel of the Soviets. Buchanan uses the final chapters of his book discussing the merits and demerits of the principal actors in the tragedy who caused the war, or who did little or nothing to prevent it occurring. In his assessment, the main culprit throughout the entire period from WWI onwards was Winston Churchill.

Despite his criticism of Churchill, Buchanan acknowledges, "That Churchill was a great war leader who inspired as he led his people is undeniable". He then asks, "But was he a great statesman?" Answering his own question, he writes:

If one traces his career from his entry into the inner Cabinet as First Lord in 1911 to his final departure from 10 Downing Street in 1955, that half century encompasses the collapse of British Power. In 1911 the sun never set on the British Empire. In 1955, all was lost save honor. India was gone. Egypt and the Suez Canal were gone. Palestine was gone. All the colonies in Asia and Africa were going. Russians and Americans were the hegemony of Europe and the Dominions were looking to Washington, not London, for protection and leadership. Britain was no longer great. The long and brilliant career of the Man of the Century coincided precisely with the decline and fall of Britain as a world power and a great power.

As the late Enoch Powell so succinctly put it: "All political lives, unless they are cut off at a happy juncture, end in failure." Had Churchill never been born, Britain might still be a proud, successful and great power today.

Buchanan ends his book opining that it will be said of Churchill: "He had been a great man - at the cost of his country's greatness."

Reviewed by Ronald G W Rickcord, Newport Pagnell, England



H&D's first assistant editor Carl Knittle (left) greets author and Presidential candidate Pat Buchanan (right) at the 2000 St Patrick's Day celebration in Maryland. Looking on (third from left) is Bill White, a Jewish Buchanan supporter who later founded an internet based 'national socialist' movement and is currently serving a 30-month prison sentence

Surge in immigrant workforce



U.K. Treasury documents leaked a few days after the Budget showed that the measures introduced by new Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne would cost more than a million jobs. In any circumstances this would be bad news, but fundamental changes to the U.K. job market during the last twenty years mean that indigenous British workers face nothing less than a catastrophe.

Vast numbers of overseas workers have flooded into the U.K., especially during the New Labour era after 1997. In 48 council areas across the country (heavily concentrated in London and other major cities) more than 20% of workers were born outside this country. In Newham, where the 1990s BNP had one of its strongest branches, 69.5% of the workforce is foreign born; in Tower Hamlets, where Derek Beackon became the first BNP councillor in 1993, 47.5% are immigrant workers; while in what until a few weeks ago was the BNP stronghold of Barking & Dagenham the figure is already 37.4%.

Many of these are of course Eastern European immigrants. The figures do not include the vast number of second and third generation immigrants who live (and in some cases work) in London boroughs such as Hackney and Lewisham, or cities such as Birmingham, Manchester or Leicester. While the economic recession has removed the original rationale for these workers heading to our shores, they are unlikely to return home any time soon, given that their home economies remain in an even more parlous state than our own.

This means that immigrants who are used to far lower real wages will remain on the job market, depressing wages further and encouraging employers to cut costs through poor working conditions and safety standards. Yet the so-called 'left' and trade unions continue to bleat about 'racism' whenever immigration is mentioned.

EU rules mean that the government has no control over immigration from much of Eastern Europe, and there is no political will to take the truly essential step of repatriating several generations of non-European immigrant who currently populate our dole queues and jails. In theory there is already a block on unskilled immigration from outside the EU. So the only area where there is any possibility of government action is the proposed 'cap' on the immigration of skilled workers and overseas students.

Predictably even this proposal - which was heavily promoted in the Conservative Party's general election manifesto - has already been watered down. About half of the current level of skilled immigration will be exempt.

The reality is that government policy barely scratches the surface of an immigration crisis that has built up over more than half a century. Nationalist parties must present a carefully argued case for repatriation, both to return workers with important skills to their original homelands, which require such skills far more urgently than we do; to remove the pool of unskilled immigrants and their descendants whose presence distorts the labour market and drives down wages and conditions; and most urgently to repatriate non-British members of the criminal underclass.

Andy Ritchie, Huddersfield, Yorkshire

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The Story of American National-Socialists in Rhodesia's Struggle for Racial Freedom

In my review of Robert Best's monograph on the British Free Corps (*H&D* 40) I praised the men of the BFC for putting racial nationalism before state nationalism in time of war. That same rare but praiseworthy phenomenon occurred more recently, although on a much reduced scale and in smaller numbers, when American National-Socialists joined the Rhodesian military to help the White people of that country in their fight for independence.

Beginning in the mid-1970s, a small trickle of activists from the National Socialist White People's Party, voluntarily and at their own expense, journeyed to Rhodesia for the express purpose of defending their White Rhodesian brothers and sisters in their struggle for national and racial freedom. The list of these volunteers includes (but is not limited to): Richard Biederman, Robert B., Joseph Bishop, Jimmy Clendennen, Harold Covington, and Frederick Verduin.

Richard Biederman, of Swedish farmer stock from Minnesota, was the first to enlist. He was a former member of the NSWPP headquarters staff and a tough Stormtroop NCO. In time he was promoted to the rank of sergeant in the elite Special Air Service (SAS). He died in action behind enemy lines in Mozambique in October 1977. Rest in peace, noble comrade!

Robert B., a New Jersey NS activist, joined up either with Biederman or shortly afterwards -- my memory is a little fuzzy on this point. Today he is a successful mainstream author and is involved in the Odinist/Asatru community. Joseph Bishop was wounded but survived. He remained in Rhodesia the longest of all of the volunteers but eventually he returned to the US. Enemy fire is not the only danger that a soldier faces: Jimmy Clendennen, who had fought the Communists in Vietnam as a combat infantryman, contracted a rare respiratory disease and had a lung removed, thus ending his military career.

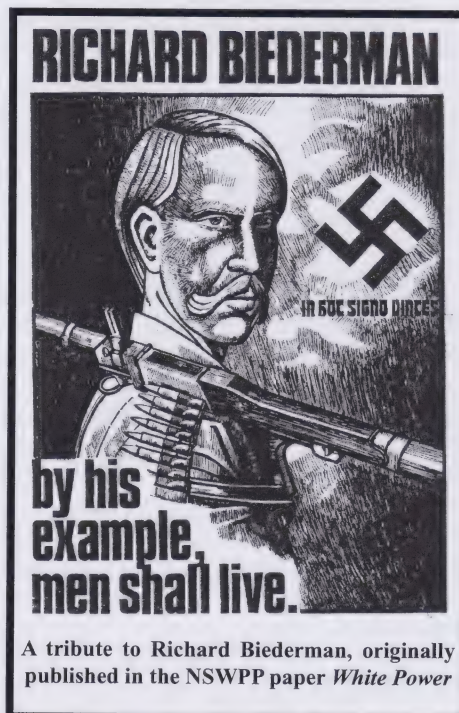
Harold Covington was the only American who did not acquit himself honorably. He avoided combat, and instead busied himself with counterproductive and unhelpful "neo-Nazi" political agitation aimed at the White separatist government of Ian Smith. The Rhodesians, engaged in a life-or-death struggle for survival, had little tolerance for Covington's shenanigans, and unceremoniously expelled him from the country. But let me give the man his due: at a time when most people in the Movement limited their aid to White Rhodesia to voicing moral support from the safety and comfort of their living rooms, Covington backed his words with actions, as stupid and futile as those actions proved to be.

Frederick Verduin was a veteran of the elite US Third Infantry Regiment and a dynamic NSWPP street activist. Soon after enlisting in the Rhodesian army he was made an officer cadet. He was a member of the last graduating class of officer candidates of the Grey Scouts, the renowned cavalry unit, in which he was commissioned as a lieutenant. After the final collapse of the White Rhodesian government, Verduin and other hardcore White Nationalist foreign soldiers made their way to the apartheid government of South Africa, and joined its army. They were organized in their own anti-guerrilla unit. The South Africans allowed Verduin to keep his commission as lieutenant. This was a rare honor, as Verduin did not speak Afrikaans, which was the official language of the South African military. Also serving in Verduin's company were two former National Front members from England, who likewise placed their racial loyalty before their personal safety.

In the end, Verduin, too, returned to the US, but he found life state-side boring and decided to embark on a career as a professional mer-

cenary. The saga of one of his adventures became the subject of the three-part article in *Soldier of Fortune* magazine -- but that is a tale for another time!

The story of the NS and WN volunteers in the Rhodesian military has never been fully told. For its part, the Rhodesian government preferred to keep their participation quiet. The Rhodesians were in a desperate situation and they needed whatever foreign help that was offered to them -- but if word had gotten out of "racist" involvement in their struggle, it would only have made matters worse. The leadership of the NSWPP did not want to publicize the fact that some of its key activists were giving up the political fight at home to engage in a military adventure abroad.



The sole exception to this was when Biederman was killed in action: on that occasion, the Party newspaper *White Power* devoted two pages to his memory, and a special memorial service for him was held at Party headquarters in Arlington, Virginia. Later, the Minneapolis unit of the Party was officially remained the Richard Biederman Unit.

The men mentioned here were not the only National-Socialists or White Nationalists who served in the Rhodesian military. I write about them because I knew each of them personally (with one exception) and I am familiar with their stories. But there were more. If any *Heritage & Destiny* readers know of others, I invite them to share the information with us.

After the collapse of the White government, Rhodesia was renamed "Zimbabwe." At the time I was the editor of *White Power*. I wrote that the paper's policy would be to ignore the name Zimbabwe and that we would continue to call the land Rhodesia as long as it still had significant White population. Today, that point of no-return is long past.

It is hard -- very hard -- for any racially conscious White person to observe the sadistic, brutal persecution of the tiny remaining White population. News reports, including horrifying video footage, show these die-hard White holdouts being savagely killed, tortured, raped and beaten. Some are imprisoned without charges in subhuman conditions. No one is spared: not women, not children, not the elderly. The Marxist, Black supremacist government of Robert Mugabe does not merely encourage this bestial behavior; it perpetrates much of the savagery itself.

Perhaps there are *Heritage & Destiny* readers who wonder, as I do, if the vicious treatment being meted out to these defenseless White people is merely a foretaste of what our own grandchildren and great-grandchildren will have to endure, if someday they, too, become a tiny racial minority in their own country. Over the decades some of the Rhodesian Whites have chosen to flee: that is an option our descendants will not have, because by then there will be no place left to run.

For those of us viewing the situation from afar, the plight of the White people in Zimbabwe today is all the harder to bear, for the knowledge that there is nothing that we can do to ameliorate it, even to the slightest degree. But small comfort though it may be, we may at least draw a little consolation from the fact that once, not long ago, there were some White Men, who were really worthy of the name MEN, who were willing to go to another country -- to another continent -- and put their lives on the line in defense of their racial brothers



Book Review: *Britisches Freikorps* by Richard Landwehr

Britisches Freikorps: British Volunteers of the Waffen-SS, 1943-1945 by Richard Landwehr. Siegrunen Publications, Brookings, Oregon, and Merriam Press, Bennington, Vermont, Second (Revised) Edition, 2008. Paperback, 132 pp., photographs, bibliography, ISBN 978-0-557-03362-1. Available from the publisher www.merriam-press.com or in the UK for £12.51 from www.amazon.co.uk

"This conflict between England and Germany is racial SUICIDE."

-- British Free Corps recruitment leaflet, 1944

In *Heritage & Destiny* number 40 I reviewed Robert Best's booklet *The British Free Corps*, which is an excellent introduction to this little-known and often misunderstood formation. A more comprehensive examination of the BFC is provided by Richard Landwehr's book *Britisches Freikorps*. This volume is an expanded, upgraded and updated version of the first edition of the book published in 1992. It is expanded in that it contains over twice the number of pages and many new photographs. It is upgraded in that the layout and design are more professional and attractive. Additionally, it is now perfect-bound rather than stapled and boasts an attractive three-color cover. More importantly, the content has been updated to include the results of the most recent research.

Landwehr is an internationally recognized expert on the Waffen-SS, and he is the author of numerous books on the subject. Whatever aspect of the Waffen-SS which he examines, he brings an encyclopedic knowledge to bear. Because he views his subject with a sympathetic eye, he avoids the common failing of mainstream historians who more often than not demonize the SS. At the same time, however, Landwehr maintains enough scholarly detachment to treat his subjects honestly and fairly, and does not shrink from showing their warts and revealing their shortcomings when these are a legitimate part of the historical record.

He begins with the requisite sections on the origins of the BFC, of its recruiting efforts, of its training and of the details of its uniform. The most fascinating chapters, however, chronicle the BFC in action, and which tell the stories of many of the individual Corpsmen.

In addition to recruits from England, Scotland, Wales, Ulster and Cornwall, there were also Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders, South Africans, men from the Republic of Ireland -- and at least three Americans. One of the Yanks was a US Air Force officer known, ironically by the name of "Lt. Tyndall"; it was said that he was born in Texas to an English father and a German mother. But "Tyndall" was almost certainly not his real identity: it was common for BFC members to be

carried on the Corps' roster under an assumed name. This was a sensible precaution, intended to provide a layer of protection from persecution in the event that Germany lost the War. Consequently, many of the real identities of the Corpsmen remain a mystery.

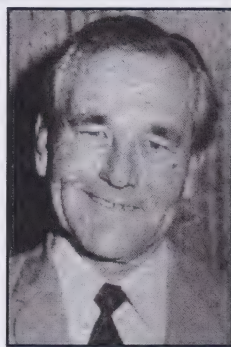
The Corps was first formed in early 1943 under the name of the "Legion of St. George." On January 1, 1944, the Legion was renamed the "British Free Corps," and recruitment and training began in earnest. Individual Corpsmen were posted to various SS units as their training was completed. Apparently it was decided not to commit the entire BFC to battle as a single unit: although its value as a propaganda weapon was immense, its military worth as an actual fighting formation was slight

because of its small size. Had the whole BFC been sent into combat against the Soviets in the vast battles of annihilation that characterized the Eastern Front, it could easily have been wiped out down to the last man. This would have been a painful blow to Axis morale. By dispersing the troopers among different units, they could still serve as combat infantrymen, but the danger of them all being killed together was removed.

However, a distinct BFC unit did see combat in March of 1945. A BFC detachment was deployed with the 11th Waffen-SS Division "Nordland," which was composed largely of Scandinavian volunteers. Although dispersed throughout the division, a number were assigned together to the 3rd company of the reconnaissance section, which consisted primarily of Swedish SS men. On March 22, as the company was entrenching, it was partially overrun by an advance element of the Red Army, which had blundered into their position by accident. Although taken by surprise, the SS troopers, including the BFC volunteers, quickly regained their wits and launched a vigorous counterattack, driving off the Soviets. One Corpsman, Kenneth Edward Berry, a Cornishman, was captured during the brief but fierce battle, and was subsequently interned.

In the spring of 1945 the BFC headquarters unit was in Berlin. It was reduced to skeleton strength as the last Corpsmen were dispatched to the front for the final battle. One of the handful of BFC members still left in Berlin was Reginald Leslie Cornford. On April 27, he single-handedly destroyed a Soviet T-34 tank, by firing a one-shot handheld antitank missile at it from point blank range. The crew of the tank bailed out of their burning vehicle, taking their personal weapons with them. In the ensuing fire fight, Cornford was shot dead.

Another Corpsman who distinguished himself during the battle for Berlin was Eric Pleasants, of Norwich. Pleasants is easily the most colorful figure in a formation that was full of colorful figures. Before the War he had been a Blackshirt security officer in Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists. Unwilling to fight against Germany when



(left to right) Britisches Freikorps recruit Douglas Berneville-Clay, the only SAS officer to serve with the German forces during the Second World War; Berneville-Clay in later life as an English teacher in Australia; Roy Courlander in his uniform as a BFC corporal - he was later sentenced to 15 years in prison by the victorious Allies; Railton Freeman, a former RAF flying instructor and member of the British Union of Fascists, given a 10 year prison sentence for his role in the British Free Corps; some of the BFC insignia.



This wartime poster illustrates the outlook of Waffen SS volunteers from around Europe who banded together to fight Bolshevism: "Europe's Victory - Your Prosperity".

Non-German SS units included the Wallonien Division (Belgian), Charlemagne Division (French), Lange-marck Division (Flemish), Handschar Division (Bosnian Muslim), Nederland Division (Dutch), Skanderbeg Division (Albanian), Free Corps Denmark, Galizien Division (Ukrainian), the Russian National Liberation Army, the Latvian Legion, the Estonian Legion, and the Finnish Volunteer Battalion.

war broke out, he aligned himself with the Peace Pledge Union, and was given agricultural work in the Channel Islands as an alternative to military service. Pleasants was interned with other adult males when the Germans occupied the Islands in 1940. He was an early volunteer in the BFC. Pleasants was naturally large and strong, and had an iron constitution. He had experience in boxing, wrestling and the Oriental martial arts. Unsurprisingly, he became the physical instructor for the BFC. As part of his duties, he represented the BFC in exhibition boxing matches with other Germanic SS units, and in time became the middle-weight boxing champion of the SS.

In the climactic battle for Berlin, he managed to fight his way through the Soviet encirclement, killing two Communist soldiers in hand-to-hand combat in the process. He surrendered to the Americans, but after further adventures, he was interned by the Russians and spent seven years in a Siberian slave labor camp. Upon his release, he settled in East Germany with his German wife. Shortly before his death he returned to England, and died peacefully in Hethel, near his home town of Norwich, at age 87.

Of course, most of the stories of the BFC volunteers did not have such happy endings. Lance-Sergeant Harold Cole was imprisoned by the French after the war. In November of 1945, dressed as an American soldier, he escaped from the detention center in Paris where he was being held. He was killed shortly afterwards in a gun fight with the French police, who had tracked him down. Or consider the fate of Corpsmen Robert Heighes and Williams How, who perished during the Allied terror bombing of Dresden in February 1945. And then there was Harry Batchelor, who was acquitted of all charges after suffering "improper interrogation and questioning" by British authorities. Anyone familiar with the fiendish torture that other SS men were subjected to after the war can imagine what these "improper" techniques were like!

Many other Corpsmen who survived the war were sentenced to prison terms by the British government for treason. Their sentences varied from a few months to many years. But, as Landwehr notes:

While in prison the comradeship between the BFC members became much stronger than it had even been in wartime; all were convinced that they had been treated unfairly and most were unrepentant. In fact, many of the known present day survivors, estimated to number around a dozen by one source, remain National Socialists to this day. (pp. 92-93)

Considering the gigantic scale of the Second World War and the huge numbers of men who fought in it, the saga of the British Free Corps can be seen as little more than a minor footnote. However, if the War had lasted longer, or if its course had taken a different direction, it is easy to see how an expanded BFC could have played a more prominent role.

Richard Landwehr's *Britisches Freikorps* makes for fascinating reading, and we recommend it to all British Nationalists and National-Socialists who are interested in the history of their movement.

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

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Letters From Readers



Sir - The Greek financial crisis, together with the pending crises in Portugal, Spain, Italy, Ireland and the UK, vindicates those of us who, long before we were frogmarched into the European mess of pottage, predicted that we would rue the day we joined. As I mentioned in an article of mine published in Issue 36 of *Heritage and Destiny*, many of us warned that

joining the European Economic Community, now called the European Union, would eventually collapse in chaos. That day is coming ever closer.

Nothing in this world is immutable. All things are subject to change, decay and ultimate extinction. As my late brother, pondering over the fate of empires when a schoolboy, wrote in a poem for our school magazine:

All stages end. All empires hold their sway / for some brief years, yet always comes the day / of reckoning, - the just finality...

Well, the day of "just finality" is fast approaching for the EU. Such a fate awaits trading blocs and customs unions, no less than it does political parties, governments and empires. The EU is no exception. It was foisted on us by an unholy alliance between the three main parties led by arch-traitor Edward Heath. His aim and those of his fellow conspirators was to render our country subservient to a European superstate that, in turn, would be controlled by international bankers. This was their contribution to the global economy, itself a pillar of the New World Order. In order to achieve these aims, Prime Minister Heath and his cronies were quite prepared to initiate the dismemberment of England by introducing a policy of national regionalisation, which was a central plank of the aims of the faceless and unaccountable Eurocrats.

By their actions, we now find ourselves part of a thoroughly corrupt and spendthrift organisation in which England has little say concerning its own affairs. Indeed, Britain and England are now unwillingly linked to what Ronald Reagan would have called an "Evil Empire" - i.e. a police-state that is answerable to no one except to what in many respects is a self-serving criminal fraternity. It is ironic that a recent article in *The Spectator* pointed out that since 1997, New Labour has enacted 4,300 new criminal offences, mainly at the behest of the EU. We are being enslaved.

The shambolic outcome of the general election has given us a government that is unlikely to be any better than the preceding one. Coalitions are inherently weak and therefore less likely to stand up for English and British interests in Brussels. I therefore ask myself, is it perhaps time for England to have its own government as do Scotland and Wales? I find myself concluding that England must have its own national parliament, one that has parity with the Scottish and Welsh parliaments, thus enabling England to make its own voice heard. As a life-long British Nationalist, calling for the institution of a separate English parliament may be regarded by some as bordering on treason. However, we have to recognise the reality that for many years the wishes of the people of England have been shamefully ignored and betrayed by the politicians. They would do well to heed G K Chesterton's lines:

Smile at us, pay us, pass us; but do not quite forget, For we are the people of England, that never have spoken yet.

Yours sincerely

Ronald G W Rickcord, Newport Pagnell, England

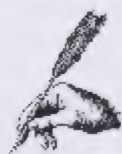


Sir - Obviously many more people need to become more patriotic and realise the full danger of a multiracial society. These dangers include miscegenation and the resultant loss of the English character which has many qualities including intelligence and the ability to create a vibrant economic society combined with fairness, law and order and life without fear.

It should be noted that the Jews do not often marry out consequently they have retained their racial strength and have obtained high positions in many countries. It must be apparent that due to the large number of immigrants in this country and the lack of patriotism that racial mixing will continue with the resultant consequences as mentioned. In addition, social unrest is likely to occur between the various religions and racial groups as occurred in many other countries. Due to these past events and the occasional flare up that occurs a far more serious conflict could arise in various countries to which a basic solution should be found before it arises.

Yours sincerely,

Mr R. Smith, East Sussex, England



Sir - On 23rd April I was hanging out two St. George's flags - when some schoolgirls were passing by. I asked them: "Do you know what day it is?" Silence! "St. George - the Patron Saint of England!" "Oh! and which Club is he supporting then?" To them, apparently "Patron" is synonymous with financing a Football Club? How sad! As a reminder: patriotic philosopher, writer, poet - also farsighted - Schiller wrote: *Maria Stuart - Queen of Scots, Wilhelm Tell, Die Glocke* (The Bells) - he knew Humanity... Translated from a letter by Friedrich Schiller in 1793 to Freiherr Christian von Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg - discussing the general decline of character quality of the population: *... Political and Citizens' freedom remains now and forever the holiest of all possessions, the most honourable of all goals and efforts and the great centre of all culture. But one can create such a structure only on a firm foundation of an ennobled character; one would have to start by creating Citizens for the Constitution before one can give a Constitution to the Citizens.*

All the best,

Mrs G. Horton, Poole, Dorset, England



Sir - I recently read in the US Press that following the death of White South African AWB nationalist leader Eugene Terre'Blanche his followers claimed it was "a declaration of war" by blacks against Whites. AWB members blamed his slaying on a ruling (ANC) party official's performances of an apartheid-era song that advocates killing White farmers.

Police however, say it appeared to be a wage dispute that led two of Terre'Blanche's black farm workers to bludgeon him to death in his bed as he slept. The reality, of course, is that the war against the White peoples of South Africa, Afrikaner and Anglo alike, has been going on for decades. It is just that of late, one side has not been fighting back! And it is still not clear that side will fight back even now. Of course, the same thing is true in the USA and UK and throughout the whole White world. From an NS standpoint, race-war is the permanent condition of mankind. In his essay "Is World Peace Possible?", written sometime in the mid-1930's, German nationalist Oswald Spengler wrote: *Pacifism is an ideal but war is a reality. If the White races are determined never to wage war again, the colored races will act differently and become the rulers of the world.* As a footnote the famous Danish National Socialist Riis-Knudsen once told me that he and his wife Annette had a private audience with Terre'Blanche. RK said that he was the most persuasive and charismatic man whom he had ever met - until Bible verses started dropping from his lip, and the spell was broken!

Racial Regards,

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia



Sir - Racism has now become the new European witch-craze, and zealous "anti-racists" run around sniffing out "witches" in the form of racists. Lo and behold, the racists are always white folk. The evil bigots in *Searchlight* are never called racists by the so-called "quality press". Yet the *Searchlight* gang has ranted hate at us British nationalists, calling us "lice", "maggots", and insulting our intelligence by jeering at us as "loonies".

One Asian audience member on last year's infamous *Question Time* broadcast said Nick Griffin should go to live at the South Pole, and one assumes take all of us British with him. What gall! Look at what he said. The

British have lived in these islands for thousands of years, before the Romans came. All these years our fathers laboured to build up Britain's wealth. Now we have great motorways, railways, the London and Glasgow Undergrounds, dams pumping fresh water into our houses, electricity generating systems supplying us with lighting and heat, docks, airfields, hospitals, libraries - and that Asian in the BBC audience wants us to go and live at the South Pole, leaving it all for aliens like him.

There are a couple of billion non-British who live in the so-called Third World. They would all flood into the White West if they got the chance, to deprive us of the inheritance our fathers left us by their labour.

These folk have vast territories in their lands of origin, but they want to come to tiny Britain and dispossess us British. It is conquest by floods of immigrants who get the support of rank traitors on the Left, and among the Lib-Lab-Con establishment.

If the British people don't cast off the pall of guilt stitched up for them by cunning self-styled "anti-racists", we will find ourselves without a country, the new boat people, fleeing from the inheritance left us by our fathers, to any land that will accept us.

Yours faithfully,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow, Scotland



Sir- I was interested about the two issues of *H&D* which contained an article about the NF in Ulster along with C18 and you also wrote another article on the MI5 tactics and now there is this Arthur Kemp in the BNP. I will not go on for long because the articles were very long but I will say a few things. As we all know that MI5 is a force that takes up

missions to spy on people and cause divisions within groups of which it does not like, did you ever wonder if there were any architects behind C18? You mentioned in your article about the NF in Ulster that C18 members like Frank Portinari and Eddie Whicker were gunrunning for the UDA. As we know, these guys were in C18 a group which was well known for its violent attacks against the left wing.

One must remember this, the C18 group infiltrated the BNP as a security force against the left wing and C18 never got arrested for their actions, they were always let off the hook. Again, C18 even got banned by the BNP because they even attacked members of the BNP like Eddy Butler, Tony Lecomber and Michael Newland. Bear in mind, you mentioned that MI5 had reported that the UDA and UVF had attracted "members from the extreme right skinhead movement", there is no doubt that this must have been reported by Eddie Whicker and Charlie Sargent given that the two were never arrested for their attacks, that they were running C18 and they were establishing links with the Ulster Loyalists.

World In Action reported that C18 was secretive and had secret cells and that it was "infiltrated" (or co-operated) by Tim Hepple who was working for *Searchlight*. People always say that C18 was formed by the BNP when in fact it was formed by Harold Covington and that its *Redwatch* address was based in America; Covington was even noted for being a double agent.

What I am saying about C18 is that was no doubt a setup to attack the BNP and the NF as explained by John Tyndall in *Spearhead* in 1995 after he found out their identity and pointed out that C18 had broken the Public Order Act yet was never charged for it and had the BNP done that, the party would have been sent straight to jail. In *World In Action*, which took place in 1993, we even saw at the end, Charlie Sargent and Eddie Whicker getting questioned by the makers of the show! What sort of government allows well-known terrorists to go wandering on the streets being questioned by documentary makers when the terrorists are supposed to be in jail?

It was obvious that C18 leaders were working for someone to destroy the Nationalist parties but we will never know how given that Charlie Sargent has been in jail for over fifteen years for killing his own colleague! More to say, Charlie's brother Steve even formed the NS Movement with David Myatt, the movement of which David Copeland became a member in 1998 having left the BNP and was inspired by that group to commit the Brixton, Brick Lane and Soho bombings.

This was reported by the BBC *Panorama* and again, as shown *World In Action*, the leaders of the group did not get charged by the police and ended up being harassed by the BBC presenters. *Searchlight's* Gerry Gable was interviewed on *Panorama* about how Copeland was a member of the NS Movement but now he goes on about Copeland's former membership

of the BNP which is what the entire established government and media does in order to smear against the BNP.

It was a pure MI5 conspiracy and Nick Griffin even started to root out the events of the London bombings in *Spearhead* in 1999 (the year the party first competed in the European elections) after asking about why Assistant Commissioner Veness stated that Copeland was not associated with any group and for the fact that it was reported in *Pink News* that Duncan Lustig-Prean, former Royal Navy Commander and Rank Outsiders even stated that MI5 had informed him before the bombs took place and that the intelligence of MI5 was more pessimistic than that of the Met. This is similar to what CIA and Soviet bloc security did to the Western countries in order to stop the rise of Nationalism from happening, spy groups like MI5 are not there for Law and Order, they are there to cause problems and to stop support from happening.

I would also like to make a further statement that Arthur Kemp has been noted for working for the South African Intelligence Service, have you noticed that he owns this website *Searchlight Exposed*? It claims that you are working for *Searchlight* to take votes away from the BNP and he claims that Peter Rushton is a Marxist-Leninist; I would take that as total nonsense but I would like to see your response to Kemp's claim (or lie) about Peter and yourself being *Searchlight* agents. Kemp will not even bother to sell Tyndall's magnum opus *The Eleventh Hour* on *Excalibur* because it contained a chapter devoted to a conspiracy, that South Africa under apartheid was better, Tyndall's admiration for the Empire and that World War II was declared by Jewish manipulators.

This is the same man who always talks about how the Empire influenced the world, who opposed the ANC and who has worked for the National Alliance in America. There is something odd with this Kemp and given that the South African National Intelligence Service (NIS) was working for the National Party government at the time of Chris Hani's murder but now it is under the control of the ANC, so there could be a concern that Arthur Kemp is on an anti-European campaign as European folk are facing attacks in South Africa.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Jones, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, Wales

Peter Rushton replies: Arthur Kemp has been a devoted servant of Nick Griffin over the past eight years, dutifully smearing any Griffin opponent, from John Tyndall to myself to Eddy Butler. These smear sites are hosted by Kemp's fellow South African Lambertus Nieuwhof, known as 'Bep', who is currently based in the Herefordshire village of Peterchurch. Nieuwhof planted a bomb in a South African school but got away with a suspended sentence.

Kemp helped organise a political assassination and walked away without charge. The reason in both cases is that they were protected by the South African intelligence services. In the summer of 2002 Kemp and Nick Griffin's other terrorist friend Tony Lecomber produced a document packed with lies in an attempt to justify my proscription from the BNP.

Needless to say Nick Griffin has refused to permit any form of investigation either into the groundless charges peddled by Kemp against others (including myself) or into the well documented case against Kemp himself.

As for Combat 18, it seems clear that there was some form of state involvement in promoting this organisation's Ulster connections, and in using it to split the BNP in its East London heartland during the mid-1990s. However I am no longer sure whether individuals such as Charlie Sargent and Harold Covington were deliberate allies of this secret state agenda, or were unwitting tools of more skilled puppet masters.



Movement News Update

Four weeks before the May 6th elections (covered elsewhere in this issue) the BNP contested one last by-election in the Golf Green ward of **Tendring** Borough Council in Essex. BNP candidate Keith Beaumont, contesting the ward for the first time, polled 139 votes (9.6%), finishing in fourth place.

On June 17th the BNP's Jez Boothman fought what in better times would have been a very winnable by-election in North Holme ward, **East Lindsey**. This corner of Lincolnshire has been a BNP stronghold for several years. At the previous election in this ward in 2007 the party took 24.7%, and David Owens won a by-election for the BNP in nearby Boston in November 2008.

Given the parlous state of the party nationally, Mr Boothman and his campaign team did well to hold on to second place, though the BNP vote fell to 102 (19.8%). The most significant aspect of the result was that Labour gained the seat from the Liberal Democrats, partly due to the deceased councillor having had a large personal vote, but partly as an early sign of disillusionment with the Lib-Con coalition in some working class areas. Just weeks after their general election defeat there are already some signs of a Labour recovery.

Another Labour gain - and a much worse BNP performance - was on the same day in Ore ward, **Hastings**, where Labour's victory gave the party control of the council. Local Jewish BNP organiser Nick Prince, who was the general election candidate for Hastings just a few weeks earlier, finished bottom of the poll with only 33 votes (2.6%).

On July 8th the BNP contested three local by-elections, of which by far the most important was in Goresbrook ward, **Barking & Dagenham**. This is the ward which was first won for the BNP at a by-election in September 2004, lost in June 2005, regained at the BNP's landslide in 2006, then lost again on May 6th this year. At the by-election GLA member Richard Barnbrook sought to regain the council seat he lost a few weeks earlier. The by-election followed the discovery that one of the Labour councillors elected in May had been working as a school crossing attendant (or 'lollipop lady') and was hence (as a council employee) ineligible.

Barnbrook's by-election campaign was assisted by the ludicrous posturing of a tiny group calling themselves 'Muslims Against Crusaders' who staged a demonstration in Barking against a homecoming parade by the Royal Anglian Regiment. Even so Barnbrook was unable to reverse his May 6th defeat, finishing second with 642 votes (33.9%). The BNP remains without a single councillor in Barking & Dagenham.

On the same day Paul Thompson was BNP candidate for Cockerton West ward, **Darlington**, which the party had previously contested in 2003 and 2007. He finished last of four candidates with only 41 votes (4.8%). Meanwhile in Chadwell ward, **Redbridge**, former BNP councillor Julian Leppert failed in his bid to return to the council chamber, finishing fifth of six candidates with 115 votes (4.5%). On July 15th there is a by-election in Bloxwich West ward, **Walsall**, but the BNP has failed to field a candidate. On July 22nd Irene Bateman will be BNP candidate in Nethermayne ward, **Basildon**, again facing UKIP opposition.

Outside the electoral arena, much nationalist attention has been focused on courtrooms. Former BNP candidate Tony Bamber was acquitted by a

jury at Preston Crown Court of inciting religious hatred through the distribution of 'threatening' leaflets which accused Muslims of being behind the heroin trade. Three other party activists (Pendle Councillor Brian Parker, Blackburn organiser Robin Evans, and Pendle council candidate Lee Karmer) had originally been arrested for distributing these anti-Muslim leaflets during 2008, but only Mr Bamber was brought to court.

This case is highly significant as it was brought under the Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006, which came into effect at the start of October 2007, just a few months before Mr Bamber began distributing his leaflets. Prior to this Act it was possible for defendants in "racial hatred" cases - such as Nick Griffin and Mark Collett during their trials in 2006 - to argue that even their most inflammatory speeches and articles were not "racist" because they were targeting Muslims, who could be of any race.

The Government originally planned a simple extension of the race laws to cover religion, but House of Lords amendments significantly altered the proposed law before it was enacted, insisting that the material complained of must be deemed "threatening", not "threatening, abusive or insulting", as in race law.

What this means in effect is that under English law Jews (because they can be defined either as a religious group or a racial group) enjoy a significantly higher level of legal protection than Muslims. Had Mr Bamber's leaflet used exactly the same terminology about Jews he would almost certainly have been convicted under the race laws; since he was writing about Muslims the jury had the option to conclude that while his leaflets might have seemed abusive or insulting they were not threatening, and were therefore legal.

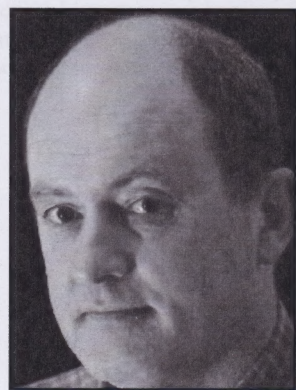
Regular readers will not be surprised that I disagree with the argument in Mr Bamber's leaflet that "Muslims", and by implication the Islamic faith, are responsible for the heroin trade. I would advise Mr Bamber to read Prof. Alfred McCoy's *Politics of Heroin* for a comprehensive analysis of the development of the heroin trade, firstly during the French war in Indochina during the 1950s, then during the U.S. wars in the same region during the 1960s and 1970s. None of this had anything to do with Islam. In fact two of the key individuals who built the heroin business into a global trade - 'Lucky' Luciano and Meyer Lansky - were also important arms suppliers for the Zionist terrorist group Irgun.

Nevertheless Mr Bamber is entitled to be wrong about this issue without facing politically motivated prosecution. After the acquittal the Lancashire Police officer in charge of the case, Det. Supt. Neil Hunter of the 'major investigation team' said:

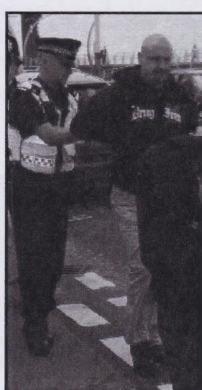
"Notwithstanding today's decision we condemn the contents of the leaflets and their distribution which we are concerned has the potential to damage community cohesion."

This is yet another blatantly political statement by a senior police officer. Lancashire Constabulary should concentrate on fighting crime - of which there is no shortage in their area - rather than acting as crusaders for political correctness.

Another long running politically motivated prosecution is the case of the so-called 'Heretical Two', featured in previous issues of *H&D*. While Simon Sheppard, the webmaster of www.heretical.com, remains in Leeds Prison his co-defendant Stephen Whittle, author of many articles on the



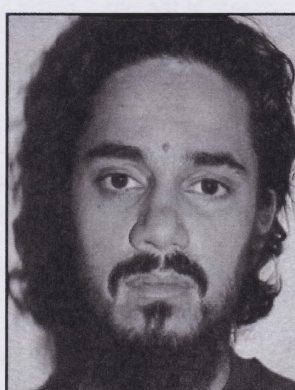
NOT GUILTY



GUILTY



GUILTY



GUILTY

(left to right) BNP activist Tony Bamber was cleared of 'religious hatred' charges; fellow Lancastrian Mike Heaton, seen here being arrested outside a BNP conference in Blackpool last year, was jailed for two years for his role in the 'Aryan Strike Force'; ASF leader Ian Davison was jailed for ten years as the first Briton ever convicted for producing a chemical or biological terrorist weapon; Ishaq Kanmi of the 'Blackburn Resistance' was jailed for five years after online threats to Tony Blair

site, was released in May into a bail hostel in Blackburn, Lancashire. Unfortunately one of the bail conditions was that Mr Whittle was not allowed to access the internet. When he was found doing so a few weeks after his release, Mr Whittle was re-arrested and returned to prison in Preston to complete his sentence. The Supreme Court refused leave for Sheppard and Whittle's defence team to take the case to that Court. This means that there has been no opportunity for England's highest legal authority to rule on the novel interpretations of publication and jurisdiction involved in this case, which has effectively brought every website in the world potentially within the scope of this island's repressive laws.

Michael Heaton (an activist known as 'Wigan Mike' who has been involved over recent years with the BNP, BPP, EDL and several internet based fringe groups) was convicted in June at Liverpool Crown Court on several racial hatred charges, though he was acquitted of soliciting murder. The convictions (and parallel cases against three other defendants) were related to the 'Aryan Strike Force', though Mr Heaton has since left the ASF and formed another group known as the 'British Freedom Fighters'. Heaton was jailed for two and a half years, while his co-defendant was jailed for two years.

In a much more serious case earlier this year the organiser of the ASF, Ian Davison, was sentenced to ten years after being found guilty of producing the deadly poison ricin for terrorist purposes. Though the amount of ricin was very small, Davison became the first person to be convicted in Britain for the production of a chemical or biological weapon. Ricin was used by agents of the Bulgarian secret police to murder Bulgarian dissident Georgi Markov on Waterloo Bridge in London in September 1978, though no one was ever apprehended

for the crime. In 2003 the Metropolitan Police arrested six Algerians in London over a supposed ricin plot, though the widely publicised raid turned into a farce after no ricin was actually found. In May 2008 a Toronto-based Zionist website threatened to send ricin in a letter bomb to the anti-Zionist activist Lady Michèle Renouf, publisher of www.birobidjan.co.uk. The Zionist site's publisher, retired lawyer Ted Belman, faced no prosecution but later relocated to Jerusalem.

It may have been no coincidence that on the same day as the 'Aryan Strike Force' convictions another Lancashire court jailed several Muslim extremists whose supposed 'terrorist' threat seems equally illusory. Ishaq Kanmi posed as the British leader of Al-Qaeda and together with two Muslim brothers called themselves the 'Blackburn Resistance'. These 'resistance' activities amounted to posing in combat-style fatigues in a local park and posting messages online calling for the assassination of Tony Blair and Gordon Brown. Kanmi was jailed for five years, while co-defendants at earlier trials received two year and seven year sentences.

A better known paramilitary is rumoured to be on the verge of an unlikely comeback as part of the ongoing factional splits within the English Defence League. The EDL is a multiracial, ultra-Zionist, Islamophobic organisation, most of whose activists are linked to various football gangs around the country. It developed during the spring of 2009 after a small Islamist demonstration in Luton against members of the Royal Anglian Regiment returning from Afghanistan. After grabbing the headlines with several large scale anti-Islamic demonstrations featuring Israeli flags and multiracial, anti-Muslim speakers, the EDL has now split into mutually antagonistic factions. The official EDL leader is Stephen Yaxley-Lennon (alias Tommy Robinson) a former BNP member who lives in the village of Wilstead, near Bedford. He is supported by BNP activist Chris Renton from Luton, who designed the EDL website.

The rival faction is headed by Paul Ray, formerly described as media spokesman for the EDL, who has been one of its most pro-Israeli members.

Since falling out with Renton and Yaxley-Lennon, Ray has spent much of his time in Malta, where he has forged a new alliance with German-born Nick Greger, purportedly a former 'neo-nazi' from Dresden. Greger first came to prominence as part of a television documentary by Donald Macintyre, one of *Searchlight's* favourite journalists. Previously unknown in the German nationalist movement, Greger was presented as a major player. Macintyre's film followed his bizarre hero worship of the former Loyalist gangster Johnny Adair, who was expelled from the Ulster Defence Association for his drug dealing, treachery and murder of a fellow UDA brigadier. So far the Paul Ray faction of the EDL has won over a block of Bolton football hooligans, a development which may be related to the Adair family's involvement in drug dealing in the Bolton area.

Bizarrely Ray and Greger believe that they can launch a rival EDL which is even more pro-Zionist than the current leadership, and they

aim to recruit Adair as part of their leadership team. Perhaps all involved need reminding of a few facts. Like Ray and Greger, Adair has always been fanatically pro-Zionist. However he is better known as one of the most sinister terrorist gangsters ever to operate in the U.K., having abused his position on the Brigade Council of the Ulster Defence Association to build a criminal empire.

In 2002 Adair was expelled from the UDA and after ordering the murder of UDA brigadier John Gregg in February 2003, Adair and his cronies were forced to leave Northern Ireland. Since he is a bisexual and drug dealer as well as a pro-Zionist, Adair might think he has three good reasons to campaign against Islam. However he would be wise to think carefully about any overt involvement in

a political organisation, since his former UDA comrades are unlikely to tolerate his return to any form of political prominence. Any remaining nationalists in the EDL should carefully consider the type of alliances they are being dragged into by their blind Islamophobia. Even before the EDL was created some of its founders took part in a disgraceful demonstration against Al-Quds Day in Trafalgar Square last year that featured multiracial gangs of coked-up football hooligans alongside the Trotskyist Alliance for Workers Liberty, the Zionist Federation, and a CIA-backed group of Iranian monarchists.

The English Democrats have steered clear of any involvement with the EDL, but might have expected to reap some political benefit from increasing awareness of English identity. Following the poor ED performance at the general election Steve Uncles, one of the party's main donors and strategists, appeared to have quit, but has since returned. The best news for the EDs for some time is the recruitment of Alistair Barbour, a parish councillor and former BNP candidate in Carlisle. Mr Barbour quit the BNP last November and after a few months as an independent, set up a new English Democrat Carlisle branch in June.

Former ED Councillor Michael Johnson has been exploring possible collaboration with some elements of the EDL and may seek to build a new movement from its factional wreckage. Also seeking recruits at a recent EDL event in Halifax was a small team of National Front paper sellers including two ex-BNP organisers. The NF's Yorkshire region has been allied in an electoral pact with the Bradford-based group of ex-BNP dissidents known as the Democratic Nationalists, but this alliance has recently been disrupted. Yorkshire NF supremo Eddy Morrison insists that the party has changed its policy and now excludes Jewish members. He has extended this ban to prevent one of the DN's founders Ivan Winters (who is Jewish) from attending NF meetings. You just could not make it up!

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



EDL 'spokesman' Paul Ray (left) has launched a breakaway (and even more pro-Zionist) faction with his German-born ally Nick Greger (right), who claims to be a 'reformed neo-nazi'. Greger's Tanzanian wife (centre) is promoting the terrorist drug dealer Johnny Adair, whom Greger has hinted will form part of their new organisation. A good start would be learning how to spell 'Praetorian'.



Movie Review - *Centurion*

Released UK - April 23 2010; UK distribution by Pathé; director Neil Marshall; running time 97 minutes; Rated 15; Now currently available on DVD from amazon.co.uk for £10.00.

Since seeing the trailers on TV back in March, *Centurion* was one movie I was really looking forward to watching on the big screen - me being a big 'British history buff' and all that. However, I was to be disappointed once again, as Pathé in all its wisdom decided to show it in just two North West cinemas - Manchester and Liverpool - for just two days each. Now I ask you, where is the logic in that? So yet again your poor editor had to wait another couple of months for the movie to be released on DVD.

The recent revival of what the trendy Fleet Street movie reviewers refer to as "the sword and sandal genre" has given us a plethora of recent Hollywood movies like *300*, *Clash of the Titans* and the forthcoming *Prince of Persia*. So it's about time the Brits had a go (as the late JT would say), and this interesting movie from *Dog Soldiers* director Neil Marshall may go on to spawn a series of home-grown epic movies - or maybe not?

Set in Roman occupied Britain, *Centurion* Quintus Dias (Michael Fassbender) is the sole survivor of a brutal invasion by the Scottish Picts. He joins the legendary 'Ninth Legion' as they set out to avenge their comrades killed by the Picts and is given orders to take his men into Pictish territory (in what is now Scotland) and finally bring an end to the long-running war between Rome and the Picts.

Rome has had its sights set on Britain, but the Picts, a native people who use the terrain and bows and arrows to their advantage, have long stood in their way. The Picts don't mess around. This was a time when women were drafted into the military as long as they could wield a bow and arrow, and the most dangerous among the Picts are definitely their women.

The Ninth Legion is led into a trap and engages in an epic and devastating battle with the Picts, resulting in extensive casualties. Only seven soldiers remain alive, and General Virilus has been captured by the Picts. The remaining men, led by Quintus Dias, endeavour to rescue their esteemed General, fighting Picts, the elements, and betrayal along the way. Quintus struggles to survive with a decreasing army of soldiers, and the race begins as they try to outrun the Picts and return south of the border to what is now England.

Movie fans may recognize Marshall as the director of one of the most important horror films of the last decade - *The Descent*. Don't expect anything like that here. *Centurion* is a bloody historical action movie based on the legend of the 9th Legion. Marshall takes the question mark of that leg-

end and weaves a tale all his own, forming his own history while integrating historical facts. As a viewer, you don't question that this is a "what if" scenario, and Marshall does a great job of bringing you into his fiction.

With a pretty bare plot *Centurion* is basically a series of fight sequences, alongside some beautiful shots of Scottish highlands scenery. There are some very brutal and gruesome deaths (a kill via a soldiers' groin in the opening fight sets the tone early on!). What's disappointing about *Centurion* is that there's not much originality to be found anywhere, but as a genre piece it's a perfectly enjoyable watch. There are some basic plot details that almost get mislaid in the fast paced edit, so you do need to pay close attention at all times to keep track of the details and who's who.

Fassbender excels, and the rest of the cast are great as well. The strong British accents are a little off-putting, (obviously we can accept the fact that they are speaking in English) but it might have been better for them to attempt some sort of an accent. As I mentioned earlier some of the most aggressive Pict fighters are women which is quite interesting, as it's unusual to see such strong female warriors on screen and they are very convincing as such.

However there's also the usual love interest plot, as Quintus falls for a white witch (no, not Mrs Harrington!) cast out by the rebels. This subplot feels like it was tacked on at the last minute and doesn't really flow with the rest of the action scenes, but it doesn't mar the film.

And that leads me to the real issue: the editing. There is an insane amount of quick-cutting during the action scenes making it impossible to determine what is actually going on. You can't tell who is fighting whom and what side they are on. At first, I thought this may have been a pedestrian complaint, but several other people at the screening echoed similar complaints.

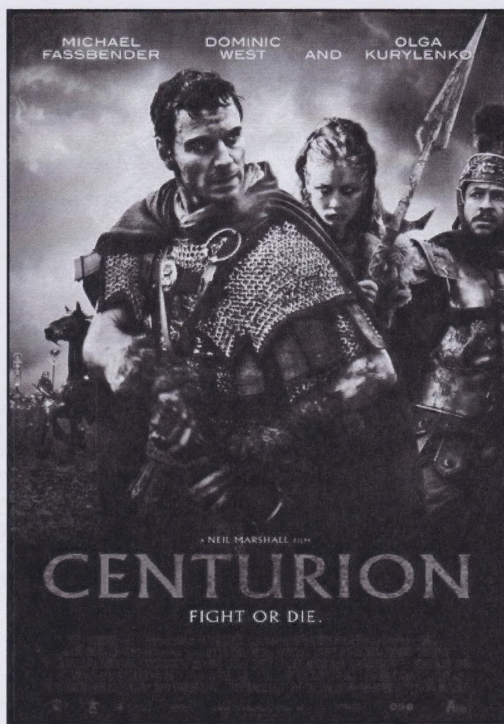
Michael Fassbender is bland as Quintus Dias. He starts strong, but the longer he's on screen the more he comes across empty. There's not an ounce of personality in his performance and he could easily be replaced with another actor. None of the performances shine outside of

Olga Kurylenko and the beautiful and unfortunately-named Imogen Poots. Kurylenko's Etain is a bloodthirsty, mute Pict who has to carry an entire performance without being able to speak (due to the Romans cutting out her tongue!). It's a heavy load, but she carries it effectively. Poots' Arian is given little to do with a tedious little story line, but manages to make it work. You may remember Poots as the little girl from *28 Weeks Later*. She's hardly little anymore.

As horror fans, you'll be pleased by the brutal kills and gracious amounts of blood, but some may be bored with subplots. Another bothersome quality is that the Romans speak with muted British accents, and the Picts, who lived in what is now Scotland, speak some kind of Gaelic with subtitles. Marshall stated in the Q & A after the screening that he wanted to make this a real period piece and exclude any weapons, costumes, make-up, et al. that wouldn't be around during that time. Why, then, is Fassbender chewing gum in one of the first scenes? And why do all the soldiers use modern day profanity? If you want to know what to expect on a small scale before walking into *Centurion*, Eric Snider has a funny list over at Cinematical.

Centurion is a great take on an old legend, but suffers from poor editing choices and wearisome acting. Perhaps my high expectations nullified most of the enjoyment I could have taken from it. Overall, *Centurion* is a decent movie, but left me feeling tepid. Whilst it lacks the spectacle of Hollywood big budget explosions and battle scenes, it is still an enthralling and action packed film, and definitely worth a viewing, even though it will have to be via DVD now!

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire



The Ninth Legion attacked by Scotland First's Pictish ancestors